

# THE CRITIC.

VOL. XX.—No. 501.

FEBRUARY 11, 1860.

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The Term for 1860 commenced January 31st.

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Trustees of the Scholarships founded in this University by THOMAS DIXIE, formerly of Kingston, in the County of Somerset, Doctor of Medicine, are desirous of appointing a Scholar to fill up a vacancy therein. Candidates must be persons born in one of the counties of Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, or who, for the three years ending with the Thirty-first day of December last, shall have been educated at any school or schools in those counties, or any or either of them, provided they have not attained the age of twenty years, or exceeded the fourth term from that of their matriculation inclusive, and provided it shall appear, to the satisfaction of the Trustees, that they are in need of assistance to support them at the University.

The emoluments of each Scholar amount to forty-five pounds per annum, and accrue from the day of his appointment. The scholarship is tenable for four years, subject as to residence within the Hall to the regulations of the Hall in force for the time being with regard to the undergraduate members thereof.

Persons desirous of becoming candidates are required to send to JAMES RANDOLPH, of Milverton, in the County of Somerset, Solicitor, on or before the first day of March next, the proper evidence of their places of birth, residence, or education, and all such particulars as may satisfy the Trustees of their moral character and pecuniary circumstances.

The candidates will be submitted to an examination at the University with respect to their learning and abilities; and the candidate who shall pass the best examination will be appointed to the scholarship.  
Dated 23rd day of January, 1860.

## THE WRECK OF THE ROYAL CHARTER.

—The powerful and intemperate pen of Charles Dickens, while depicting, in last week's number of *All the Year Round*, the truly awful and melancholy scene of the Wreck of the Royal Charter, does noble and well-deserved homage to the two most Christian brother-clergymen on whom, by Divine Providence, fell the duty of examining, for the purpose of identification and burial, about 200 bodies of the 300 in the ill-fated vessel. "It became their duty (wrote a reporter from the spot) to preserve all marks, clothes, or property by which each body could be identified; and, lastly, to comfort, console, satisfy, and give hospitable shelter, not only to those who had escaped the engulfing sea, but to the relatives and friends of the deceased, who, as soon as the fatal tidings had spread far and near upon the wings of the telegraph, came hastening from all parts of the kingdom to learn tidings of the lost and loved."

Charles Dickens, in alluding to the elder of the two brother-clergymen, the Rev. Stephen Boosey Hughes, residing at Llanallgo, near Moelfra, Anglesey, within two miles of the scene of the wreck, charmingly tells his readers that—

"It was the kind and wholesome face I have made mention of as being then beside me that I had purposed to myself to see when I left home for Wales. I had heard of that clergyman as having buried many scores of the shipwrecked people; of his having opened his house and heart to their agonised friends; of his having used a most sweet and patient audience for weeks and weeks in the performance of the forlornest offices that man can render to his kind; of his having most tenderly and thoroughly devoted himself to the dead and to those who were sorrowing for the dead. I had said to myself, 'In the Christmas season of the year I should like to see that man!' And he had swung the gate of his little garden in coming out to meet me not half-an-hour ago."

"So cheerful of spirit, and guileless of affection, as true practical Christian I have read more of the New Testament in the fresh frank face going up the village beside me in five minutes than I have read in anatomising discourses (albeit put to press with enormous flourishing of trumpets) in all my life. I heard more of the Sacred Book in the cordial voice that had nothing to say but its own truth, than in all the would-be celestial pairs of bellows that have ever blown conceit at me."

In another portion of this affecting narrative, Charles Dickens adds, that—"Down to yesterday's post outwards, my clergyman alone had written 1075 letters to relatives and friends of the lost people."

There is an old but very true adage, "What is every man's business is no man's business," an adage, we venture to assert, not applicable to the present occasion. There are no doubt very many benevolent persons and relatives of the shipwrecked who desire that the two reverend brothers should receive some more substantial reminiscence of their truly charitable kindness than the mere expression of grateful feelings, but are prevented from delicacy in coming forward for that purpose.

Under these circumstances and that of our nephew, Mr Arthur Rich, having died (during a period of six weeks, while in search for the remains of our deceased relatives) witnessed the unremitting exertions of the clergyman named, we do not hesitate to waive all feelings of delicacy, and without first seeking the aid of those well known in the philanthropic world, we now earnestly appeal to them, as also to the relatives of the shipwrecked, to assist us in presenting to the two clerymen a purse, for the purpose of repaying the actual cost their arduous and well-fulfilled duties have imposed upon them.

With these views we desire to state that subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by Messrs Prescott, Grote, and Co., Bankers, Threadneedle-street; the Commercial Bank, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; and also by ourselves and nephew, Mr Arthur Rich.

HENRY SOTHEY PITCHER, Dockyard, Northfleet, Kent.  
A. LEIGH SOTHEY, The Woodlands, Norwood, Surrey.  
ARTHUR RICH, 3, Wellington-street, Strand.

Subscriptions.  
H. Sothey Pitcher £10 10 0 Arthur Rich ..... £1 10 0  
S. Leigh Sothey " 10 10 0 Leigh Rich " 0 5 0

Further subscriptions will be announced in the *Times* and other papers. For the convenience of those residing in the more immediate neighbourhood of the scene of the wreck, subscriptions will also be received and acknowledged by Mr William Dew, British Hotel, Bangor, North Wales.

## FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

—Mr CHARLES READE will give the above REWARD to any person who shall detect and discover to him the writer of the last cowardly attack on him in the *Saturday Review*, viz., in an article on "Liberty Hall."

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Mile. Parepa will sing the Shadow Song from "Dinorah."

The Laughing Song from "Manon Lescaut," and the Solos in

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Piccolomini.

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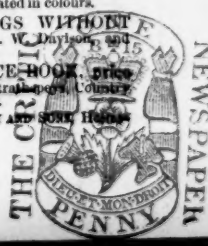
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## THE CRITIC.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

FROM THE REPORT of the "Commissioners of Patents for Inventions," published by the House of Commons at the end of the last session, we are enabled to give the following information as supplementary to that contained in our number of May 21, 1859. The report states that "The number of applications for provisional protection recorded within the year 1858 was 3007; the number of patents passed thereon was 1954; the number of specifications filed in pursuance thereof was 1880; the number of applications lapsed or forfeited, the applicants having neglected to proceed for their patents within the six months of provisional protection, was 1047." It states also that, out of 2044 patents registered between the 1st of July 1855 and the 30th of June 1856, only 568 paid for the additional stamp of 50*l.* required by Act of Parliament after the expiration of three years, the remaining 1476 having been allowed to lapse through non-payment. All these specifications, however, whether completed or not, have been published, together with copies in lithographic outline of the drawings accompanying them. We are further informed that the Commissioners, having completed their great work, one of the most remarkable on record, of the publication of all the patents granted in this kingdom from the year 1617 downwards, have now "directed short abstracts or abridgments of specifications, grouped under the different heads of invention, to be prepared and published; for example, abridgments of the specifications of patents relating to the propulsion of vessels, commencing in the year 1618 and ending 1857, comprising nearly 1000 inventions, have been published in three parts, making one small volume." Similar abridgments are those on drain-tiles and pipes, manufacture of iron and steel, manures, sewing and embroidering, preservation of food, aids to locomotion, steam culture, &c. Other series are in the press, and the whole will be completed, it is thought, in some eight or ten years. This is all, however, that the Commissioners propose doing in the publishing way for the future, with the exception always of the new patents as they come in. But now arises the grave question—What is to be done with all the money paid into their hands for fees? When the Act 15 and 16 Vict. c. 83 was passed, it was never contemplated that so large a sum as 86,000*l.* (the estimated sum for 1859) would be realised in a single year from the stamp duties payable upon patents; add to this, 1300*l.* for the sale of printed specifications, and the total amounts to 87,300*l.* Out of this, deducting the fees to the law officers and their clerks, salaries of officers and clerks, compensations to various individuals, money spent in the purchase of books and for binding, rent of offices, and all incidental expenses, there still remains the large surplus of 21,600*l.* to be disposed of. Add to this a surplus of 11,900*l.*, remaining over since the last two years, and the whole will amount to 33,500*l.*—an enormous sum for a surplus, considering especially the still more enormous sum of 92,000*l.* spent since 1853, in publishing the mass of specifications to which we have alluded. As one means of disposing of their money, the Commissioners now propose the erecting of a suitable building for a new Patent Office, with spacious rooms for the accommodation of an extensive library and museum of models of inventions. The rooms at present occupied by the Commissioners are merely those on the ground-floor of the Masters' offices in Southampton-buildings, which are rented at an annual charge of 490*l.*, and were thought sufficient for the business of the office in 1853. The business, however, has increased considerably since that time. Besides which, in 1855, the Commissioners founded a free public library, containing scientific works in all languages, and more especially such as relate to patented works and other inventions, whether at home or in our colonies, or foreign countries. With respect to this library, the report informs us that "The library has greatly increased, and continues to increase, partly by purchases, but in a great measure by gifts and loans of valuable and useful books. It was resorted to at the first opening by inventors, engineers, and mechanics, as well as by barristers, solicitors, and agents engaged in patent business; it has become a collection of great interest and importance, and the number of readers has gradually so much increased, that at this time convenient standing room cannot be found in the two small rooms within the office which can be appropriated to the library. It is the only library within the United Kingdom in which the public have access not only to the records of the patents and inventions of this country, but also to official and other documents relating to inventions in foreign countries, and this without payment of any fee. A largely increased accommodation is urgently required." The Commissioners require also exhibition rooms for their museum of models, which at present find temporary accommodation at South Kensington. This museum is represented as being one of very great value even now, although in its infancy; comprising a large number of interesting models of patented machines and implements, as also portraits of inventors, most of them gifts, and others lent to the Commissioners for exhibition. The suggestion of the Commissioners that their surplus funds should be laid out in providing a suitable building, both for offices, library, and museum, is, we think, the best that could be made under the circumstances. We cannot say what may be the action of the Government in the matter; but, if they carry out the proposal of the Commissioners,

we trust that it will be done in no niggardly spirit, seeing that the office fees alone will in a very few years cover all the outlay. One suggestion we have to make, namely, that both library and museum shall be open as late as ten o'clock at night. The library, if it increases, as there is every reason to suppose it will, will thus prove of considerable use to a large class of persons whose occupations prevent them from ever using the library of the British Museum. Such a building once erected, there will then perhaps arise the question whether the fees paid upon patents of inventions may not be lowered from their present tariff, which appears to us more than a poor man can well afford to pay. The amount at present paid is as follows: "Within the first six months from the petition for provisional protection to the filing of the specification," 20*l.* for fee stamp duties, and 5*l.* for revenue stamp duties; "on the patent at the expiration of the third year," 40*l.* and 10*l.*; and at the expiration of the seventh year 80*l.* and 20*l.*" Such a large amount of taxation upon the products of men's brains can scarcely be allowed to continue. Still we would not have it altered until the contemplated new building shall have been erected. What may be at once considered, however, is, whether the fees paid to the law officers are not considerably higher than they ought to be.

These amounted in 1858 to the enormous sum of 8983*l.* 8*s.*, all of which was paid to the Attorney and Solicitor Generals of the time, viz., Sir RICHARD BETHELL and Sir FITZROY KELLY, Sir HENRY KEATING and Sir HUGH CAIRNS. No one but a lawyer could judge this to be anything else than a profligate expenditure of the public money. The money paid for "compensations," namely, 4584*l.*, is also unnecessarily high; but this is an evil which will, in course of time, work its own cure as the recipients die off, thus giving to the Commissioners even a larger surplus than they have now at their disposal. But, as we said before, better alter nothing until the erection of the proposed building, for which we hope that a convenient site, and a central one of course, may be soon discovered.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following correspondence from Mr. J. FITZJAMES STEPHEN, referring to an advertisement inserted by Mr. CHARLES READE in a recent number of the CRITIC:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

5, Figtree-court, Temple.

SIR,—I have to request you to publish the following correspondence, together with the advertisement which occasioned it.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

J. FITZJAMES STEPHEN.

No. 1.

(Advertisement in the CRITIC of Jan. 28, 1860.)

Mr. Charles Reade begs to state that the gossip on fiction in the *Saturday Review* has no authority nor ground for the licence he has taken with Mr. Charles Reade's name in his invective on "Liberty Hall." Popular authors can make allowances for the pertness of writers who have the ill-luck to be conceited as well as obscure; but there are relations of life so delicate, that even a vain duncer does not spit his venom about on them, unless he is also a snob. Mr. Winwood Reade, in dedicating his youthful work to a kinsman humanity would excuse his over-rating, has been careful not to commit him, even by implication, to an opinion one way or other. Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, who has noticed this decent reserve, would have imitated it, if he had not been Mr. W. Reade's inferior in mind and manners. Mr. Stephen's subsequent statement as to Mr. C. Reade's way of dealing with institutions is a falsehood, and, it is to be feared, an intentional one: it is also a terribly stale one. This is about the eighth time he has uttered it in the *Saturday Review*, apropos of other men's books; it is really more like an irritated starling than a man. Mr. Reade has already pledged himself to expose this falsehood, when he can bring down something bigger than a starling with the same stone.

No. 2.

(Mr. Stephen to Mr. Charles Reade.)

5, Figtree-court, Temple, Feb. 1, 1860.

SIR,—My attention has been directed to an advertisement in the CRITIC of *Saturday* last, in which you charge me by name with intentional falsehood, and apply to me the following phrases, amongst others of a similar character, "a snob," "a vain duncer," "spitting venom on the delicate relations of life." The occasion of this language is that I was, as you assert, the author of an article in the *Saturday Review* on a novel called "Liberty Hall," written by your nephew, Mr. Winwood Reade. I should certainly not think it necessary in general to notice statements connecting my name with anonymous publications. If every one were to disavow whatever might be falsely ascribed to him, it would be in the power of any one to put an end to anonymous journalism, by guessing with sufficient frequency and recklessness at the names of the authors of publications which might displease him. I am induced to make an exception in your case, not for the purpose of answering a charge which I am in no way bound to notice, but because the extravagant insolence of your language disposes me to take an opportunity of showing how little credit ought to be attached to such statements as that on which your advertisement is founded. I therefore inform you that I did not write the review in question—that I do not know who did write it—that I had no share, direct or indirect, in its composition or publication—and that I have not even read Mr. Winwood Reade's book.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Charles Reade, Esq.

J. FITZJAMES STEPHEN.

No. 3.

(Mr. Charles Reade to Mr. Stephen.)

Garrick Club, Covent Garden, Feb. 3.

SIR,—Owing to absence from London, I did not receive your letter of 1st Feb. until this afternoon. I regret the delay. You disavow, on grounds I scarcely understand, and in terms I have at present no right to object to, the dastardly article in *Saturday Review* on "Liberty Hall." Every epithet I have applied to the writer of that article fits him exactly: all the more reason why you should not be falsely identified with him. So far I see my way clearly. But the latter part of my advertisement is in answer not merely to that single importance, but to a series of attacks in the *Saturday Review* on my veracity, and even on my motives. How am I to deal with this? Am I to understand you are not the author of any of these ungenerous and persistent slanders? You will

observe I am not destitute of confidence in your veracity, since I offer to forego a very strong conviction upon your direct denial.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant

CHARLES READE.

Should you think proper to answer the above query, oblige me with a line before Monday.

No. 4.

(Mr. Stephen to Mr. Charles Reade.)

5, Figtree-court, Temple, Feb. 5, 1860.

SIR,—You have entirely misunderstood my letter of the 1st instant. It did not admit your right to interrogate me as to the authorship of anonymous publications. It repelled the insults which you addressed to me by showing that the statement on which they proceeded was simply untrue. You now appear to think that the fact that you have made a specific statement respecting me, couched in most unwarrantable language, and altogether unfounded, entitles you to require from me an answer to a vague accusation that I am the author of certain alleged "slanders" which you do not even specify; and you offer to forego your "very strong conviction" upon my "direct denial" of the charge. I have no wish to disturb your "strong conviction." No one can attach any weight to it after learning that your direct and explicit assertion upon a similar subject was destitute of any foundation whatever. Even if I knew to what you allude, which I do not, I should distinctly refuse, upon the grounds stated in my last letter, to submit to a cross-examination, which an answer to your question would involve. You say you "scarcely understand" those grounds. I will restate them. If I were to admit your right to question me in one case, I must admit it in all cases; and, if I did so, I should renounce the right which every one possesses of anonymous authorship. I should also furnish you with a precedent for making similar demands upon others, and should thus assist you in doing so. I will be no party to such proceedings; but, even if I had been disposed to such a course, the abuse contained in your advertisement would have prevented me from taking it.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. FITZJAMES STEPHEN.

Charles Reade, Esq.

THE NEW MEMBER ELECT of the French Académie is the celebrated Abbé LACORDAIRE, the preacher of the "Romantic" school, who did for pulpit oratory in France what VICTOR HUGO did for the literature of the drama. It is said that his election has excited some discontent among the higher circles of literature and the arts; but by many it is thought that "the Forty" number among themselves weaker vessels than Père LACORDAIRE. We observe that the Paris correspondent of a contemporary says that the Abbé never wrote a book, "never printed anything at all, except a few articles in the *Avenir*." This is a mistake. He wrote and published, in 1840, a "Life of St. Dominic," to whose order he belongs; and he has also published some other works of polemical importance—among these:

Considérations philosophiques sur le système de M. de Lamennais. (1834.)

Mémoire pour le rétablissement en France de l'Ordre des frères prêcheurs. (1840.)

As the fellow-labourer of LAMENNAIS in the columns of *L'Avenir*, his articles were numerous and powerful enough to attract upon him the famous encyclical letter, which placed LAMENNAIS in open rebellion and produced the terrible "Paroles d'un Croyant," but reduced the Dominican to submission. Though once an ardent Liberal, the Abbé LACORDAIRE has long been converted into a zealous Ultramontanist; and it may be that M. Veuillot will derive, from the consent which the Emperor has given to the election, another reason for supposing that the opposition to the Holy Father on the part of the Eldest Son of the Church is, after all, only apparent.

## ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

### THE SHAKESPEARE DOCUMENTS AND MR. COLLIER.

*An Inquiry into the Genuineness of the Manuscript Corrections of Mr. J. Payne Collier's Annotated Shakspeare, Folio, 1632; and of certain Shaksperian Documents likewise Published by Mr. Collier.* By N. E. S. A. HAMILTON. London: Richard Bentley. pp. 155.

THE PUBLICITY which this great Shakespearian quarrel has already attained renders it quite unnecessary to preface Mr. Hamilton's case against Mr. Collier's corrections with anything in the form of explanatory introduction. It is now little more than seven months since the appearance of Mr. Hamilton's letters in the *Times* informed every one who was likely to be interested in such a controversy that there were grave reasons for supposing—First, that the so-called corrections in the copy of the Second Folio, upon which Mr. Collier had based a corrected edition, and which were attributed by him to an "old corrector"—who, if not a contemporary of Shakespeare, lived sufficiently near his time to be well informed about his plays by tradition—were the work of a modern hand. Secondly, that an attempt had been made to give them an ancient savour, by the adoption of an old style of handwriting, which old style of handwriting in ink was found to overlie modern handwriting in pencil. Thirdly, and as a consequence of these facts, that a gross and deliberate literary fraud had been committed by some person or persons as yet unascertained. The storm which these announcements aroused among English scholars must have astonished those who were not previously aware how much acrimony could be infused into a literary question. The friends of Mr. Collier have chosen to make it a personal question between him and Mr. Hamilton. Who was the latter, that he should presume to attack such a veteran labourer in the Shakespearian field as Mr. Collier? The simple answer to this was, that Mr. Hamilton is a gentleman whose accomplishments and knowledge of palæography have qualified him for a position in the Manuscript Department of the British Museum. It was in this capacity that the "corrected folio" was brought under his notice, and it became a part of his duty to examine it. The results of that examination were the discoveries already alluded to. In the conclusions at which he arrived, Mr. Hamilton had, from the very first, the support of his colleagues and superiors at the Museum, among whom may be numbered the palæographer whose name stands perhaps highest in England at this day. Whether it was official reserve or the recollection of his old friendship for Mr. Collier that restrained Sir Frederic Madden from giving his more open concurrence to Mr. Hamilton's opinions, it is impossible to say; but it is only fair to the latter that the public should know positively that not only has that concurrence been unhesitatingly given, but that many of the criticisms which go to the making up of the case have been the results of Sir Frederic Madden's independent examination into the question. To pretend to despise the argument, as if it proceeded from a person of no position and no knowledge, is therefore a device which Mr. Collier's friends, if they be wise, will do well to abandon; just as it will be better for Mr. Collier himself to throw aside that shield of silence behind which he has seen fit to screen himself. The whole case is now before the world, and must be tried without fear or favour. It is not a question of what position Mr. Hamilton occupies, or what Mr. Collier, but what

is the truth; and of that the facts and the documents are the only admissible evidence.

When Mr. Hamilton wrote his letter to the *Times* denouncing the "corrections" as forgeries, he pledged himself to substantiate his charge, and the volume before us (for what once promised to be a mere pamphlet has now swelled to the dimensions of a volume) is his redemption of that pledge. In his preface he explains how it has come to pass that the publication has been so long delayed. The subject has grown upon him; and who can feel surprised that it has been so? One discovery has led to another, until the case against not only the "corrected" folio, but against Mr. Collier himself, has assumed proportions beyond all that was anticipated. It is now not even confined to Shakespeare. Documents put forward by Mr. Collier as connected with the history and literature of Shakespeare's day have been proved, on examination, to be as spurious as the "corrections;" and even a State Paper, first published by Mr. Collier in his "*Annals of the Stage*," and to the discovery of which he lays claim—a paper purporting to have all the dignity and credit of a public record—a document of which Mr. Halliwell has thought it worth while to give a fac-simile, stating at the same time that it was discovered by Mr. Collier—turns out to be false and unguine. Of this, however, more anon.

It was almost a work of supererogation for Mr. Hamilton to disclaim any objects of a personal nature in the conduct of this case. To any reasonable and unprejudiced person it seems impossible to conceive that he should have any. We believe him, therefore, completely when he declares that his sole aim has been "to remove from English literature a discreditable imposition." If, therefore, the facts touch Mr. Collier, it is not the fault of Mr. Hamilton. We can understand why the members of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Shakespeare Society should be unwilling to confess that the "corrections," to whose authenticity they bore witness, are really fabrications; but it is carrying literary hostility too far when they accuse Mr. Hamilton of having attacked Mr. Collier for the purposes of his own aggrandisement.

As we have already stated that Sir Frederic Madden entirely coincides with Mr. Hamilton in this matter, it may be satisfactory to extract from the preface the account given of the origin of the discovery, and of the part which the head of the Manuscript Department has borne in its prosecution.

To my friends and colleagues in the British Museum, whom I gladly avail myself of the opportunity of thanking for the unvarying kindness I have ever received from them in my literary pursuits. Above all to Sir Frederic Madden, the chief of the Department to which I have the honour to belong, and to whom an acknowledgment is due, beyond the mere expression of my thanks for the invaluable assistance of his observations and experience. It is, indeed, a simple act of honesty and justice alike to him and to the world, that I should state the origin of the discovery presumed to be established in the following pages. The "*Annotated Shakspeare*" was placed in Sir F. Madden's hands by the Duke of Devonshire. His independent examination of it completely convinced him of the fictitious character of the writing of the marginal corrections; and this conclusion he freely communicated to inquirers interested in knowing it. The correspondence between certain pencil-marks in the margins with corrections in ink, first noticed by myself, led him to a closer examination of the volume, and to the detection of numerous marks of punctuation and entire words in pencil, and in a modern character, in connection with the pretended older writing in ink; instances of which were subsequently found to occur on nearly every page. It was, moreover, owing in a great measure to Sir Frederic Madden's encouragement that I was originally induced to bestow that attention to the subject which has developed the inquiry to its present results.



There is no need to do more than remind the reader of Mr. Collier's statements as to the means whereby he acquired the "corrected folio." That he purchased it of Mr. Rodd for a very small sum; that he did not perceive the corrections with which it was filled until it had been in his possession two years; that he found all the corrections there, as he has since printed and published them—are statements which have not only been printed in a book, but have been solemnly sworn to in an affidavit filed by Mr. Collier in the Court of Queen's Bench. In his affidavit, Mr. Collier swears that in his "corrected" edition he has not published any "word, stop, sign, note, correction, alteration, or emendation of the original text of Shakespeare, which is not a faithful copy of the original manuscript, and which he does not believe to have been written not long after the publication of the folio copy of the year 1632." Yet Mr. Hamilton shows that in the interpolated line in "Coriolanus"—

To brook control without the use of anger;

a line never known before the appearance of the corrected folio—Mr. Collier has given two versions, changing the word "control" into "reproof." So much for the fidelity with which Mr. Collier has adhered to the text of the "Old Corrector!"

With regard to the corrections themselves, Mr. Hamilton still avers, as he did in his letter to the *Times*, that they are manifestly not what they pretend to be—that they are in a feigned hand, and in a character which is an exaggeration of the style of the seventeenth century—that underlying the ink characters is pencil-writing of a decidedly modern character, which has been partially erased. To prove his case, he has had a plate of facsimiles taken by Mr. Netherliff, in which some of the most remarkable examples of this patchwork correction are given. These are so clear, that it is impossible for any one who examines them to deny that the pencil-writing is in a modern character, and that it underlies the ink, which pretends to be ancient. Upon Mr. Maskelyne's evidence as to the inks we do not lay much stress. We do not think it possible to distinguish ancient from modern ink by any such imperfect *indicia* as a "styptic taste." That, however, is of but little importance; for if it be clear that the pencil underlies the ink, and that the pencil is modern, that fact alone will effectually dispose of any question that may arise as to the antiquity of the ink.

It has not unfrequently been urged that the best reason for believing the corrections to be genuine is to be found in the intrinsic excellence and novelty of the corrections themselves. To accuse Mr. Collier with having invented them is to assert that he is the greatest Shakespearian scholar in the world. But are they so very novel after all? That many of them are atrociously absurd, few will be bold enough to deny; but Mr. Hamilton, aided by Mr. Howard Staunton, effectually demolishes the claim to novelty, by showing that the major part of these readings may be found either in some of the editions or in the commentators. All the "corrections" in the single play of "Hamlet" are given; and of these two hundred and fourteen are identified with corrections in the editions and in the works of Rowe, Johnson, Theobald, Pope, Warburton, Jennens, Heath, Hamner, and Steevens.

The next point taken up by Mr. Hamilton is that which refers to Mr. Parry's alleged possession of the "corrected folio." Of course, if it could be shown that Mr. Parry had had the book in his possession half a century ago, and that it was then filled with the emendations, all the responsibility would be shifted from off Mr. Collier's shoulders. Unfortunately, however, Mr. Parry denies that he ever had the work in his possession at all, or that he ever even saw it before the 13th of July 1859. Mr. Collier has given two different and differing accounts of an interview with Mr. Parry, during which, as he asserts, the latter identified the book as having been once in his possession. On the other hand, Mr. Parry declares that no such interview occurred, and that he never examined and identified the volume as Mr. Collier says he did. Upon this balance of testimony we can make no comment—it is assertion against assertion; remembering always that Mr. Parry can have no further interest in the matter than is begotten of a sincere desire to tell and elucidate the truth.

These, however, are but minor matters in comparison with the disclosures further made by Mr. Hamilton, which "have reference to a series of systematic forgeries which have been perpetrated, apparently within the last half-century." The first instance brought forward is in connection with Lord Ellesmere's copy of the first edition of Shakespeare's plays (1623). This volume has been submitted by his Lordship to the scrutiny of Mr. Hamilton, since the publication of the letter in the *Times* announcing the delinquencies of the "old corrector." The result of this examination is, that marginal notes are found in Lord Ellesmere's copy, which have been made first in modern pencil, and afterwards in ancient ink (precisely as in the "corrected folio"), and these notes coincide in most instances with those in the "corrected folio." More wonderful still, the modern pencil and ancient ink-writing are alike in both cases! This is a curious coincidence, and it acquires a strong significance when we find that this copy was lent by the late Lord Ellesmere, then Lord Francis Egerton, to Mr. Collier, and was in the possession of the latter for a considerable time. In his "Reasons for a New Edition of Shakespeare's Works" (1842), Mr. Collier gives the following account of his possession of this volume, and of the discoveries he made whilst it was in his hands.

Lord Francis Egerton was also kind enough to add to the obligation, by lending me his folios of 1623 and 1632; the first being more than ordinarily interesting on account of certain early manuscript corrections in a few of the plays, which will put an end to doubts on some passages of the original text,

and will most satisfactorily illustrate and explain others not hitherto well understood. . . . These corrections in the margin of the printed portion of the folio are probably as old as the reign of Charles I. Whether they were merely conjectural, or were made from original MSS. of the plays to which the individual might have had access, it is not perhaps possible to ascertain; it has been stated, these verbal, and sometimes literal, annotations, are only found in a few of the plays in the commencement of the volume, and from what follows, it will be a matter of deep regret that the corrector of the text carried his labours no further."

These "certain early manuscript corrections," be it remembered, so found on the margin of Lord Ellesmere's copy, are in the same handwriting, both as to pencil and ink, as those in the corrected folio, which Mr. Collier bought from Mr. Rodd, and which Mr. Parry says he did not possess. Nor is this all. Whilst prosecuting his researches in the library at Bridgewater House, Mr. Collier came upon a series of documents of remarkable interest, which threw considerable light upon the life of Shakespeare, and which he first made public in a letter to Mr. George Amyot, dated 1835. It has since been shown by Mr. Halliwell, backed up by the opinion of eminent palaeographers, that these documents are entirely spurious. The evidence as to this is very fully gone into by both Mr. Halliwell and Mr. Hamilton; but the most striking circumstance about it is, that the documents (of one of which a facsimile is given) are in the same handwriting as the emendations of the "old corrector" and the notes on Lord Ellesmere's folio.

We now come to the papers at Dulwich College respecting which so much has been written. A facsimile of the lower part of Mrs. Alleyn's letter is given, and establishes beyond a doubt that there is no ground whatever for Mr. Collier's assertion that it contains or ever did contain any allusion to Shakespeare, or "any of the words concerning him found there by Mr. Collier, and printed by him as forming part of the original document." It is true that the edges of the letter are broken, and that parts of the paper which have fallen away must have contained words not now to be found in it; but the ends of the lines remain, and the words in them are not in any way reconcilable with the quotation given by Mr. Collier. In addition to this, it has been pointed out by Mr. Dyce that, although Mr. Collier, in his "Memoirs of Alleyn," professes to give a *verbatim et literatim* copy of this letter, his version contains thirty-two literal and verbal blunders.

Bad as this is, worse remains behind in connection with the Dulwich papers. There is a letter of John Marston, discovered by Mr. Collier, and printed in his "Memoirs of Alleyn." This document was submitted to the scrutiny of Mr. Hamilton, and with the following result:

In its general aspect the writing of this letter certainly resembles Marston's genuine hand, and has no doubt been executed by some one to whom that hand was familiar; but I soon noticed the existence of numerous modern pencil-marks underlying the ink, and on looking closely into the document, detected that the whole of the letter had been first traced out in pencil, after the same fashion as the pencilling in the annotated folio of Shakespeare's Plays, 1632; and I may here remark that the existence of this system of pencilling in this letter at Dulwich College, as well as in Mr. Collier's and Lord Ellesmere's folios, seems of much importance in tracing these various fictitious documents up to one source, although other forgeries exist in the same libraries in which pencil-marks cannot be discovered, but which nevertheless there is reason for believing were perpetrated by the same hand. Of such forgeries I proceed to mention two: both of them in the library at Dulwich, both relating to Shakespeare, and both, as before said, first published in the "Memoirs of Alleyn" (p. 13). The first of these, the verses commencing

Sweet Nedde, nowe wyne another wager,

is a forgery from beginning to end, although executed with singular dexterity. In the second the document itself is genuine, and is noticed in his "Inquiry" by Malone; but the "List of Players" added to it, in which Shakspeare's name occurs, is a modern addition. Mr. Collier was the first to notice and publish this "List of Players;" but although he draws attention to the circumstance that Malone, while mentioning the letter, is altogether silent as to the remarkable "List" appended to it, he does not appear to regard this as a ground for suspecting the authenticity of the List, but seems to think that a satisfactory explanation may be found by supposing that Malone had "reserved" it for his Life of Shakspeare: the true explanation, doubtless, being, that when Malone examined the document, the "List" in question was not there, but has been added since his time. Any one who will compare the character of the hand in which the "List" is written, with the letter signed H. S. in the Bridgewater library, will probably arrive at the conclusion I have done, that they are by the same hand.

Still the same chain of circumstances; still the pencil underlying the ink; and still the same handwriting! A very busy gentleman the "Old Corrector!"

Is it possible to carry the case much further? Surely we have enough here to impose a strong obligation upon Mr. Collier to come forward and prove that he has had no part in these transactions. Yet no; there is another case still, and one still blacker than all that has gone before. To scribble on the margin of a folio, to make up a letter for Mr. Marston, these are but venial errors compared with the heinous offence of forging a state paper. Yet that some one has been guilty of this high crime and misdemeanour is certified to under the hand of Sir Francis Palgrave, Deputy Keeper of Public Records; T. Duffus Hardy, Esq., Assistant Keeper of Public Records; Professor Brewer, Sir F. Madden, and Mr. Hamilton; and their decision has been ratified by the Master of the Rolls.

The paper we refer to was discovered by Mr. Collier, and was printed by him in his "Annals of the Stage" (1831). It professes to be the humble petition of Thomas Pope, Richard Burbage, John Hemings, Augustine Phillips, William Shakespeare, William Kempe, William Slye, Nicholas Tooley, as the owners and players of the Blackfriars Theatre, against the attempt of certain inhabitants of "the Liberty" to procure the prohibition of their performances. This document, had it been genuine, would have been of the greatest inte-

rest, as throwing a light upon the difficulties with which Shakespeare and his fellows had to contend. Alas! upon examination it turns out to be no more genuine than the handiwork of the "Old Corrector;" to which, indeed, there is but too much reason to believe it bears a close affinity.

This petition bears no date, and is written on half a sheet of foolscap paper, without water-mark, and which, from the appearance of the edges, I should think had probably once formed the fly-leaf of some folio volume. A supposed date of 1596 has been placed upon it in pencil by one of the gentlemen in the State Paper Office. Its execution is very neat, and with any one not minutely acquainted with the fictitious hand of these Shakspeare forgeries it might readily pass as genuine. But an examination of the handwriting generally, the forms of some of the letters in particular, and the spurious appearance of the ink, led me to the belief not only that the paper was not authentic, but that it had been executed by the same hand as the fictitious documents already discussed. This conviction I made known to the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls, who was good enough to direct an official inquiry into the authenticity of the document. In accordance with this direction, on the 30th of January, Sir Francis Palgrave, Deputy Keeper of Public Records, T. Duffus Hardy, Esq., Assistant Keeper of Public Records, and Professor Brewer, Reader at the Rolls, met Sir Frederic Madden and myself for the purpose of investigation, and after a minute and careful examination the unanimous decision was arrived at as to the fact of its undoubtedly spurious character.

And in accordance with this decision, the Master of the Rolls has directed the opinion of these arbitrators to be appended to the document as the brand of its condemnation.

I think (adds Mr. Hamilton) the above is sufficient to satisfy the reader that a series of skillful forgeries has been practised at some late period, and apparently by some one person, on the literary world. Corrections of Shakspeare's text, pretending to be of the seventeenth, have been proved to be of the nineteenth century. Documents professedly original, relating important facts concerning him, have been shown to have no older or more venerable date than this or the last generation. I cannot disguise from myself or my readers, that these discoveries are far from rejoicing me. On the contrary they seem more suited to give a feeling of sadness. How far has the subtle poison, of which I have by accident succeeded in tracking a few traces, circulated "unknown to men" throughout the body of our literature. Many of the records of the past, on which we are wont to rely, exist only in print, and any test of their truth beyond the doubtful one of internal evidence cannot now be brought to bear. What if "Old Correctors" were abroad then, and prudently destroyed the means of discovering their guilt? In any case, without pushing suspicion beyond the soberest limits, the sight of successful deception is painful and unsettling. A distressing habit of doubt is apt to fasten on the mind, and a sense of helpless insecurity to overpower all other feelings. But the history of past or present literary forgeries does not warrant any excessive scepticism. The skill, dishonesty, and knowledge requisite for their successful perpetration do not often meet in one individual; neither are the commercial advantages sufficiently tempting to call forth many or frequent attempts. We cannot always penetrate the motives of crime, nor, indeed, is it always necessary that we should do this; but the good practical moral derivable from the present case is, that greater caution in the reception of new discoveries should be practised than has been usual of late; and that no amount of incompetent laudation, however sincere or boisterous, can guarantee to the public the authenticity of recently-announced manuscript documents.

That there has been forgery committed—in fact, a whole series of forgeries, and by the same hand—we do not suppose that any reasonable and unprejudiced person, after this lucid and temperate statement of facts, will doubt. The only question to be solved is, by whom have they been committed? And it is a question in which all are interested who hold the purity and dignity of English literature in estimation. Laying aside all small considerations of personal partisanship, we think that Mr. Hamilton has done a real service to literature by taking up the matter with such zeal and determination; and we hold it to be the duty of every one who has the opportunity of doing so to come forward and aid him in discovering "the perpetrator of this treason against the majesty of English literature." That he has attracted upon himself no small amount of contumely and personal enmity by his conduct, is certain. Partisanship runs high in these matters, and there is no kind of hostile measure which partisans will not use against such a bold and uncompromising assailant as Mr. Hamilton. But if Mr. Collier values his reputation, he will come forth from the retreat to which he has betaken himself, and will establish his innocence of any complicity in these matters upon something sounder than mere assertion, upon something more dignified than an assumed disdain. The clamour of partisans may shield him for a time, and he may deceive himself into a belief that silence is his best defence. The public, however, will not think so. He stands indicted at the bar of public opinion; and it is only the jury of English scholars that can deliver him. For us, as members of the grand jury, we are bound to say that we find the bill a true one.

### HISTORY.

*The Church History of Scotland from the Commencement of the Christian Era to the Present Century.* By the Rev. JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Minister of Crieff. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black. 2 vols. pp. 1193.

IT IS DIFFICULT to bestow a continuous interest on the history of an isolated Church. The religious life of a nation must, from the nature of the case, be for the most part invisible and unheard of, yet it is this very life which gives dignity and importance to an ecclesiastical establishment. Faith has its seasons of struggle with principalities and powers, and a Church its internal contests of discipline and doctrine; but these must necessarily be episodes in the long sweep of ecclesiastical history, and the more violent the paroxysms of disturbance, the more solid and enduring the repose and peace which follow. "Happy the people whose annals are dull," said the philosopher, speaking of a nation's political history; and the maxim is

still truer of a country's ecclesiastical existence. The best and most prosperous Church is one never distracted by schism, or where secular passions are seldomest aroused by the conflict between authority and conviction. Yet the annals of such a Church must needs be uninteresting. Wars of religion are sad phenomena when their incidents are contrasted with the source from which they spring. How much more satisfactory the short and simple annals of a Moravian community or a Clapham sect! Still a Church history would be a tedious one which recorded nothing else than a tranquil round of religious aspiration and performance, and which was never visited by the stirring interludes of an Albigensian persecution, a German reformation, a Puritan revolt, or a story such as that of the Scottish Covenanters.

Nevertheless, whether they possess literary interest or not, Church histories must be written for students and for purposes of research. Strange, too, as it may seem in the case of a people so theological as the Scotch, with whom, moreover, politico-religious controversy has formed for centuries a main element of the national life, we believe the author of the present elaborate work is perfectly accurate when he says in his preface, speaking of Scotch ecclesiastical histories, that "there is not one which will conduct the student from the epoch of Christianity to the day in which he lives." Nor do Mr. Cunningham's own volumes attempt, or profess to attempt, the task. He pauses at the commencement of the present century, or, if he step over its threshold, it is merely to indicate briefly some of its leading personages and phenomena. But few will blame his reticence or reserve. Dr. Chalmers was just entering the Kirk when the century began, and the ample biography of that memorable man has abundantly illustrated the ecclesiastical annals of Scotland during his lifetime. Nor would it have been easy for Mr. Cunningham to have realised what are evidently his constant aspirations after candour and impartiality, if he had proceeded to chronicle the bitter and painful contest which ended in the famous scission of 1843, and the establishment of the Free Kirk of Scotland in rivalry and antagonism to the establishment of which he is a minister. What his work loses in completeness as he approaches our own age, he has made compensation for in his ample narrative of the pre-Reformation period. This is the first time, we believe, that a Presbyterian minister has narrated without asperity, hostility, or invective the story of old Catholic Scotland as an essential part of its ecclesiastical annals. While he is evidently attached to his own form of faith, we hear little or nothing of "Antichrist" and "the Man of Sin." Though the Church before the Reformation was Roman in its architecture," he says in his preface, "still it was built upon Scottish ground, and they were Scottish men and women who worshipped in it"—a sentence which is a key-note to his treatment of the long pre-Reformation age. Industry and ability, as well as candour, are conspicuous throughout his pages. That he is not always interesting is as much the fault of his subject as of himself. His impartiality, perhaps, indeed, will prevent his work from making much way with either of the two sections into which Scottish Christians are divided; nor has he the literary genius, the pictorial power, the graphic skill to render his volumes indispensable to the general reader. But we doubt whether so much research will be as skilfully, ably, creditably applied for a long time to come, and whether his work will not rank for years as the most complete, impartial, sensible, and trustworthy account of the Scottish Church before the nineteenth century. Few careful students of contemporary literature but must have noted the great accumulation of materials for a Scotch ecclesiastical history which has been formed of late years by the publications of the Bannatyne, Maidland, and Spalding Clubs, and by the Wodrow Society. It is fortunate that the task of welding them into a connected narrative has fallen into the hands of a man of Mr. Cunningham's temper of mind. The controversy between Sir Walter Scott and Dr. Mc-Crie, the biographer of Knox, on the historical truth of the personages who figure in "Old Mortality," too accurately represents the state of feeling respecting the past of the Scottish Church which has existed north of the Tweed to the present day, and which the peculiar enthusiasm of Professor Aytoun has not tended to diminish. Mr. Cunningham is equally removed from the fanaticism of both parties. He can see good in the old arrangements of Catholicism, and faults in John Knox—whom, of course, he reverently admires. Those who best understand Scotland, and the position of a minister of the Established Church, will most appreciate the attitude taken by Mr. Cunningham. Nor is his latitudinarianism or indifference of an eighteenth-century Blair or Robertson. He prizes the ecclesiastical fabric which time has reared north of the Tweed, and venerates the heroic martyrs to whom Scotland (and, in a degree perhaps unsuspected, England) owes the steady social and political progress of the last two centuries.

Admirable in its tone and spirit, the account of the pre-Reformation period offers much that is curious in detail, but not a very great deal presenting a striking contrast to the similar period of English history. The power and wealth of the Catholic Church were, perhaps, greater in Scotland than in England. Before the Reformation, it is proved by pretty conclusive demonstration that one-half of the whole national wealth of Scotland had passed into the hands of the clergy, and that of fifty-four persons who held the high office of Lord Chancellor, from the dawn of history to the death of Beaton, forty-three were Churchmen. Facts like these will account for the circumstance very well brought out by Mr. Cunningham—and not at all accordant with the general impression—that the Reformation in Scotland was far from



being so sweeping a phenomenon as is generally imagined. Something in opposition to the ordinary view which represents the Scottish Reformation as a popular one, while that in England was a monarchical one. Mr. Cunningham describes the North-Brithish movement as "baronial," or as in fact aristocratic, and tempered by the caution and slowness to be expected from its origin. The "orthodox, orthodox, who believe in John Knox," but who have not read with care the antique records of their country's history, may be surprised to learn that the stern iconoclastic apostle of Scottish history, though uncompromising enough upon occasion, really resembled in his moderation the Luther with whom he has so often been ignorantly contrasted. The following account of Knox's "Book of Discipline" will possibly convey a little that is new to some readers:

In the "Book of Discipline" there is frequent reference to the Common Prayers and the Order of Geneva. This liturgical form, it would appear, had now begun to supersede the First Book of Edward VI., which had hitherto been used by the Scotch Reformers as a guide in their devotions. It had been printed together with the metrical version of the Psalms, and now received the stamp of authority from the "Book of Discipline." It was chiefly the composition of John Knox, and was used by him at Geneva. It contained morning and evening prayers, an order of baptism, an order for the administration of the Lord's Supper, a form of marriage, a visitation of the sick, and there were afterwards added to it a form for the election of superintendents and ministers, and an order for excommunication and public repentance. The officiating minister was allowed by the rubric to deviate from the forms of prayer prescribed, but still these were to be considered as his guide, and we need not hesitate to admit that this liturgy was generally used for many years in the Reformed Church of Scotland. Some of the prayers, for transparency of diction and beauty of piety, will compare with the much-lauded compositions of the Anglican Prayer-Book. The Lord's Prayer is frequently introduced, and the whole compilation is characterised by good sense and sobriety of religious feeling. The rubric instructs us that the Church-service began with a prayer, containing a confession of sin; then a portion of the Scriptures was read; then a psalm was sung; then an extemporaneous prayer was offered up by the minister; then followed the sermon, a prayer, a psalm; and finally the congregation was dismissed with the benediction.

Knox himself, there can be no doubt, connived at the retention of an episcopal order, only stipulating that all vacant bishoprics should be filled up by properly-qualified persons within a year after they had become vacant—a provision which reminds us less of the stern Scotch Reformer of the popular imagination than of the early Norman ecclesiastics, in their controversies with the immediate successors of the Conqueror. Nay, the Book of Common Prayer itself was not regarded by the early Scotch Reformers with the horror which it inspired in a Mause Headrigg. Even Knox, we are told, had portions of it read to him on his deathbed.

The story of the Jenny Geddes revolution, which ushered in and brought on what historians delight to call "The Great Rebellion," is carefully and lucidly told, but, like that of the Covenanters, scarcely, perhaps, with due warmth, or with the animation which might naturally have been roused by such themes. Mr. Cunningham is more the Hallam than the Macaulay of Scotch ecclesiastical history. With the Revolution, and the permanent restoration of Scotland to tranquillity, political and ecclesiastical, there is naturally little room for eloquence in the expositions of the patronage question and the descriptions of the debates of General Assemblies. The narrative assumes more of a local and particular than of a national and general interest. Here, however, is a passage worth quoting, not merely as a specimen of Mr. Cunningham's style, but as a strange picture of the rigid discipline of the Kirk maintaining itself so late as the year 1756, little more than a century ago, when, on this side the Tweed, the Churchills and Dr. Dodds were flourishing:

John Home had composed his tragedy of "Douglas." He had travelled on horseback, with his play in his saddle-bag, all the long way to London, to ask Garrick to bring it out at Drury Lane; but Garrick chagrined the young poet by declaring it was altogether unfit for representation on the stage. Home's friends, who had formed an exalted opinion of the production, recommended him to try it in the humble abode of the Tragic Muse in the Canongate of Edinburgh. Arrangements were accordingly made with the managers; and the lovers of the theatricals were informed that on the 14th of December 1756 the tragedy of "Douglas" would be performed. The town was in a state of high excitement, curious to hear what kind of drama could be written by a Scotchman, and by a minister of the Established Church. Expectation was increased by snatches of the piece which were repeated by friends of the author at literary tea-parties. There were whispers among the initiated few of how, at a private rehearsal, the parts had been taken by the most celebrated men of the day; of how Robertson, the future historian, had acted Lord Randolph; David Hume, Glenalvon; Dr. Carlyle, Old Norval; John Home, Douglas; Dr. Adam Ferguson, Lady Randolph; and Hugh Blair, Anna, the maid: and how Lord Elilbank, Lord Milton, Lord Kames, and Lord Monboddo had acted the audience, and given their applause.

At last the great event came off:

The night came, and the theatre was crowded with expectant citizens. Among the audience were observed several clergymen, who had been led there partly by curiosity, partly to give their plaudits to the play, and partly by a chivalrous desire to share with Home the odium of being connected with the stage. Some of them skulked in corners; but prominent in one of the side boxes was seen Dr. Carlyle of Inveresk, with his powerful frame and noble head, so like to the head which the Latin sculptors delighted to give to their Jupiter Tonans. A man beside him, under the influence of drink, ventured to be noisy and rude, and the divine did not hesitate to turn him him out. The play proceeded; the applause became enthusiastic; and at the more tender passages the audience was drowned in tears. "The town," says Dr. Carlyle (and "I can vouch how truly," says Henry Mackenzie), "was in an uproar of exultation that a Scotsman should write a tragedy of the first rate, and that its merits were first submitted to them."

Then resounded the ecclesiastical thunders, and their echoes of laughter and argument:

Many good men were scandalised that a minister should write a play, and

that ministers should be present at its performance. On the 5th of January 1757, the Presbytery of Edinburgh issued an "Admonition and Exhortation to all within their bounds." They referred to "the unprecedented countenance which had recently been given to the playhouse;" they spoke of the sentiments of abhorrence which the Church had always entertained in regard to players and plays; they pointed to the number of young men and women who were seduced and ruined by a love for the stage; and quoted acts of the Presbytery and acts of the Parliament denouncing theatricals. This admonition only provoked ridicule on the part of the public. Parodies, epigrams, and songs were poured forth by the wits of the Parliament-house and the town. Dr. Adam Ferguson published anonymously a serious pamphlet, entitled "The Morality of Stage Plays Considered," in which he defended dramatic compositions from the examples in Scripture, especially the story of Joseph and his brethren; and alleged, with truth, that the only act of Assembly touching the matter was one prohibiting plays from being made on the canonical parts of Scripture, or being performed on a Sunday. Dr. Carlyle, the fast friend of Home, wrote an ironical squib, under the title of "Reasons why the Tragedy of Douglas should be Burned by the hands of the Common Hangman;" and afterwards another, suited to the lower ranks of the people, and which was hawked about the streets as a "History of the Bloody Tragedy of Douglas, as it is now performing at the Theatre in the Canongate." The name of the minister of Inveresk was of course concealed; but the effect of the squib was to add two more nights to the unprecedented run of the play.

#### The Presbytery did its duty:

But the Presbytery of Edinburgh was not to be deterred from what it conceived to be its duty by either ridicule or reason. It summoned to its bar Mr. White, the minister of Liberton, on the charge of having been present in the playhouse. The humbled delinquent acknowledged the charge; but pleaded, by way of alleviation, that he had gone only once; that he had endeavoured to conceal himself in a corner, to avoid giving offence; and expressed his resolution to be more circumspect in the future. He was suspended for a short period from his office, as the punishment of his crime. Not satisfied with punishing the delinquents among themselves, the metropolitan presbytery carefully searched out the names of all the ministers who had been present on the fatal night, and sent information of it to their respective presbyteries. Accordingly, Mr. Steele of Stair, Mr. Scott of Westruther, Mr. Cupples of Swinton, Mr. Home of Polwarth, and Mr. Dysart of Eccles, were all hauled before their respective presbyteries, and, having made their submissions, were rebuked. The minister of Stair pled that the playhouse was so far away from his parish, he had no reason to apprehend that he would be known, or that his presence would give offence; but the plea did not altogether save him.

Worst of all was the fate of the author himself. The "Mr. Robertson" of the following passage is the Principal Robertson of after years, the leader of the moderate and "liberal" party in the Kirk, and last, not least, the author of "Charles V.":

The Presbytery of Haddington commenced proceedings against the minister of Athelstaneford, "the head and front of the offending." Mr. Home, when first cited, pled for delay, and after a little hesitation resigned his charge; and by so doing, in all probability, saved himself from deposition. Mr. Robertson was still a member of this presbytery. He had never entered the theatre, and so was not in the same condemnation with his friends; and yet with all his ability and all his influence, he could not save the author of "Douglas" from disgrace, so strong was the tide running against him.

In a subsequent page Mr. Cunningham asks and remarks:

Let us try the question by the light of the present day, now that the world is a century older. Would the author of such a play as "Douglas" be dragged before the Church courts and deposed now? It is certain that Home is generally mentioned as a man of whom his country is proud; and it is certain, too, that never since he left Athelstaneford, amid the regrets of his people, has Poesy visited one of the manes of Scotland, so rudely was she frightened away.

So that, in the total absence of data, it is difficult really to decide what would be the fate now of the clerical author of a new "Douglas."

*Guerre de l'Indépendance Italienne en 1848 et en 1849.* Par le Général ULLOA. [War of Independence in Italy.] 2 tomes. Paris: Hachette and Co. 1859. pp. 782, with maps and plans.

THE GREAT MERIT OF THIS WORK, as it strikes us, is the absence of passion and prejudice, and the evident desire on the part of the author to confine himself rigidly to facts. He cannot conceal his natural sympathies for his country; he is an Italian, proud of his country, desiring her independence; but this does not blind him to the mistakes which have been committed by those who have placed themselves in the van of the redeemers of Italy. His enthusiasm is subdued, but none the less intense. His volumes are opportune. At the moment we write we know not whether war has been declared by the stronger party against the weaker party; we live in the thorough but unpleasant consciousness that a small spark may kindle a great conflagration, which the existing generation of men may not live to see extinguished. Let us treat the Italian question, deprived of all the husks that diplomacy has contrived to envelope it with, and it stands thus: We are Italians; we are a nation of peoples, of kindred blood and language; our country is something more than a mere geographical expression; we hate the yoke of the stranger; and, by the help of Heaven, we shall be freemen. Italy has endured centuries of oppression, and its literature, in the absence of other evidence, proves as much. We do not speak of dying for England in our ordinary language; we have no popular hymns against tyranny, except in the abstract. We have never known bondage, and it is only when the cup circulates freely that we vaunt ourselves, "Britons never shall be slaves." The French even begin to forget the tune of "Mourir pour la patrie!" But

Mourir per l'Italia, oh! nobil sorte—  
is a sentiment as fresh now as it was when Tasso sang; and the words of Petrarco have lost none of their significance:

Virtù contro Furor  
Prendersi l'arme, e fia l' combattere corto  
Che l'antico valore  
Negli Italiani cor non è ancor morto.

But to return to our author. His volumes are calculated to set us right upon several points whereon we may have been in error. His introductory chapter especially—"Events anterior to the War against Austria"—places in a clear light the causes which led to the outbreak in 1848. The revolution of that year, he informs us, had not its origin in the exaltation of Pius IX. and the reforms which the Pontiff conceded to his Roman subjects, though probably these accelerated the event. The revolution was begotten by the French revolution of 1830. Then Italy woke up from the slumber in which she had indulged since 1821; then her sons began to feel both their strength and their weakness; then was instilled into the national heart the unquenchable desire to be free. It was Mazzini, he informs us (and the author is certainly not a Mazzinian, nor does he fail when the occasion demands it to criticise his proceedings), who first attempted to make the Italians a single people, to make of Italy an association different to that which had being in 1799, 1820, and 1831. The author asserts, without fear of contradiction, that before the creation of "Young Italy" there were in the peninsula Tuscans and Romans, Neapolitans and Piedmontese, Lombards and Venetians, but no Italians, in the proper acceptation of the word. He willingly concedes to Mazzini the honour of the attempt to form an Italian people. "By the aid of his propagandi, by his writings, by his prodigious activity, he strained himself to form an Italy with the people; whilst, subsequently, Charles Albert, Pepe, Manin, Montanelli, Durando, D'Azeglio, Gioberti, Balbo, Guerrazzi, and others sought to give heart to Italy in regenerating her by patriotism and independence. All these men had but one sentiment—hatred of the stranger, and one aim—a crusade against Austria." Concessions granted by the governing powers in the peninsula—concessions afterwards withdrawn through fear of Austria—whetted the appetite for liberty, and intensified the hatred, already great, against Austria. The press, to-day free, was to-morrow shackled by the censorship. Free debate, open courts, granted this week, were next week ignored. The press was gagged, and muzzles were adapted to the mouths of patriots, as if they had been so many mad dogs. It was on the 27th December, 1847, that the people demanded of the Pope liberty of the press, the Italian league, emancipation of the Jews, schools of political economy, publicity of the acts of the Council of State, colonisation of the Roman territory, the abolition of the lottery, and the expulsion of the Jesuits. These demands were moderate. The people did not even demand the secularisation of power and reform in the civil and criminal procedure. "And," says the writer, "the Pope promised much, and distributed abundant benedictions." The patriots were on every hand deceived. They were led to expect much, and while the pressure of fear lay upon the petty states of Italy everything was promised. Piedmont alone never deceived them. Here there was in the beginning a hesitating policy. Charles Albert was a poor man as a sovereign; he was a Liberal at heart. Loving yet fearing the French revolution of 1830, he had to consider chances. He hated Austria with a bitter hatred, and yet he had a cautious dread of France. The revolution might make Piedmont a French department. Ultimately, as we know, he cast his fortune and his country into the scale of the revolution. It would exceed the ordinary limits of an article to enter into all the particulars, diplomatical and political, which preceded the revolution of 1848. The insurrection in Sicily can hardly yet be forgotten—the successes of the insurgents—the false faith of the King of the Two Sicilies. It was useless now getting into a virtuous rage against King Ferdinand; he was not very much better, nor very much worse than those who have preceded him. He was a king, and a king with prejudices. He was a tyrant, and a tyrant who had a notion that falsehood was honest policy. He was educated to consider the axiom genuine, that the end justifies the means. He belonged to a race which has forgotten nothing and learned nothing. He could sleep comfortably with a lie upon his lips. Pressed by circumstances, he was fain to promulgate the law of the 11th February, 1848, in which he speaks of his desire to conform to the unanimous wishes of his well-beloved subjects. And, further on, in this act, having declared himself "determined to give immediate effect to this firm resolution on our mind"—a constitution having relation to the wants and spirit of the age—he makes the invocation, (and may he be forgiven!) "In the name of the fearful and omnipotent God, one God in three persons, to whom only belongs reading into the depths of the heart, and whom we invoke as the sovereign judge of the simplicity of our intentions and of the sincerity without reserve with which we are determined to enter into a new political order, we have decided to proclaim, and we do proclaim, as irrevocably ratified by us, the constitution which follows," &c., &c. On the 24th Feb. 1848, the constitution was sworn to by the King, with grand military and religious pomp, in the basilica of St. Francis de Paul, and by the army in the square of the royal palace. We cannot follow the order of events so as to do justice to the history. The Italians, as one man under different names, hated as they continue to hate the rule of Austria. And why? The author sums up the cause of this hatred in few words. The conscription tears away young Italians to serve in Moravia and Bohemia—in climates where they are decimated. They have not the chance of dying in their country. The brutality of power does its utmost, regardless of the crop of curses which it is daily sowing. "An implacable police, a licentious and insolent soldiery, an administration without probity, denunciation and espionage erected into a system, suspicious laws, public banks invaded, exorbitant duties and taxes upon everything; such are the principal features of

Austrian administration in Italy." General Ulloa, in his grand desire to be impartial and to do justice, adds: "It is possible that (the Austrian administration) is better than that of Rome or Naples; but this advantage which it acquires by comparison is not sufficient compensation for its original vice; it is a foreign administration. The institutions which Austria has given to Lombardy and Venice, and which are wanting to some other states of Italy, can never make us forget that five millions of Italians, belonging to a most noble and intelligent race, are governed and oppressed by the Croat. . . . Such the past, the present, and the future secret of the irreconcilable hatred between Italy and Austria." That which we have written must be considered as merely introductory to two volumes which, at the present moment, cannot fail to recommend themselves to the politician and the military man. General Ulloa, as we have said, endeavours to write from no side. His patriotism he cannot conceal; indeed, a man without a side—a man who says "I am of no party"—his opinion is not worth a rushlight. But it is possible to be impartial without any sacrifice of principle. Military men will be better able to appreciate than we are his history of the revolution of 1848-49. To these we would simply indicate, from the title-pages of the volumes, their contents. The first volume deals with the events anterior to the war, the campaigns of Piedmont, and the war of Venice. The second volume is confined to the affairs of Tuscany and Sicily, the Roman war, and the blockade and siege of Venice. The author throughout confines himself to facts, and indulges in personal reflections as little as he can help. Where his heart is there can be no mistake. If the past is a key to the present, and if through the present we are to judge of the future, the two volumes which we have dealt with, not in a measure proportioned to their intrinsic value, will be found of great help to all those who desire to know exactly the details of the Italian question, and how it has assumed its present attitude.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

*Memoir of Emma Tatham (Author of the "Dream of Pythagoras," and other Poems).* By BENJAMIN GREGORY. With "The Angel's Spell," and other Pieces not published during her lifetime. London: Hamilton and Co. 1859. pp. 191.

MISS TATHAM has not been very fortunate in her biographer. In matter, as well as style, there is a good deal that might be improved in this diminutive volume. The writer appears to have occasionally imagined, while compiling these pages, that he was writing a sermon for the ensuing Sunday, and accordingly treats his readers to shreds of doctrine from Nonconformist divines and slipshod commentaries upon them, which would more easily pass muster from the pulpit than when committed to print. A state of morbid despondency (as it appears to us) into which Miss Tatham unfortunately fell serves as an excuse for a good deal of sermonising; but the writer seldom cares to wait for such an excuse, and preaches quite as much out of season as in season. His style reminds us not a little of Mr. Spurgeon's "gems." He has a curiously roundabout magniloquent way of telling the simplest fact. Perhaps this is because he is writing the memoir of a poetess, for undoubtedly Miss Tatham had in her a certain portion of the poetic faculty. "Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat," and possibly he who writes about a poet should not indulge in dull vernacular prose. Had Mr. Gregory had occasion in these pages to note the truism that two and two added together make four, we have little doubt that he would have considered himself bound to show that even simple addition may sometimes be made poetical. Margate is a cold place in the winter, thinks Mr. Gregory; but he writes, "Margate looks straight up the North Sea, and bares its white bosom to the Arctic blast." The fact that Miss Tatham almost left off verse-writing for a time becomes, by Gregorian manipulation, "Her harp was hung upon the willows for many months, and only gave forth fitful gushes of mournful melody, as it quivered in the night wind." In another page the writer more prosaically tells us of Miss Tatham that "when engaged in needlework she would have a pencil by her and dot down on her thumb-nail any flitting image or idea;" but his poetry will out, and we learn that, "as a young eagle to the sky, or a sea-bird to the ocean, she betook herself at once to reading first, and then to composition." It would certainly be rather a novel feat in education if persons learned to write before they could read. Mr. Gregory preserves a touchingly absurd reminiscence of his introduction to the young poetess, then about seventeen years old: "I asked her to read me some of her compositions; she complied without the slightest affectation of reluctance. Seating herself on a hassock, and placing her manuscript on my knee, she read me, first, her little piece on 'The Mother rescuing her Child from the Eagle's Nest,' &c."

Rhodomontade is, however, not the only nor the greatest fault of this volume. There is to us something very objectionable in the tone which Mr. Gregory adopts when speaking of Miss Tatham's morbid illness. "The literature of religious dejection," to use a phrase of the writer's, as we have it in this volume, is not a very pleasing one. "Emma Tatham," says her biographer, "presents one of those cases in which it is not easy to mark off, with chronological exactness, the converted from the unconverted state."

It was in the mid-gloom of this long night that I visited her (January, 1849), and spent some ten days in frank and deep communion with her. The distressing symptoms of her case were, bodily languor, a general loss of interest in life,



and an abhorrence of recreation. With some bright exceptions—the family circle, congenial Christian companionship, the sanctuary of God, the closet of secret communion with Him, the Sabbath school, and the solitary sea-side stroll—all society seemed distasteful; all places dim and dreary; all occupations weariness and vanity. Nature, whom she had heretofore wooed, and almost worshipped, with a devotion so impassioned, wore to her now the alternate aspect of a temptress and a reprover. Secular literature, with which she had before cultivated a fond and fearless familiarity, now seemed like a paradise without God's voice among the trees. All history, biography, poetry, and science, not impregnated with Evangelism, she recoiled from as from an abhorred vacuum where God was not.

South's dictum is, we think, very applicable to the case of such persons: "Luke the physician would serve their turn better than Luke the evangelist; and a promise would not be half so potent as a purge." Mr. Gregory, however, felt that "her hour of gloom was more to be envied than the brightest hey-day of godless gaiety." A state of "godless gaiety" is, we must admit, a very unenviable one; but an "hour of gloom"—especially when "hour" is but a poetical expression for a period of time considerably exceeding a year—we can regard neither as a desirable nor a healthy interlude in the life of any person, male or female. Miss Tatham, as we learn, was happily not tortured by doubts of the existence or the mercy of a Creator. Her "sacred sadness"—unless we put it down to the wantonness which of old affected the spirits of the certain young gentlemen of France—can only be accounted for by ill-health and over mental excitement.

The hidden beauty of her character fully disclosed itself in the gloom, as the night-blowing ceruus opens its magnificent cup and reveals its rich, delicate, and ever-varying tints, seemingly in search of the absent sun, and blooms whilst the globe's dense mass hangs between it and light. How eager and skilful she was to convey comfort to others, whilst herself incapable of comfort, will be seen from the following letters and lyrics. Although they are marked by a strong tinge of melancholy, and betray a morbid self-depreciation, yet they contain much that is healthy and vigorous in sentiment and affection.

After recovery she more than once "collapsed into her former mood, and forgot herself to marble."

We can hardly say that these letters would be improved by weeding, as we should scarcely know when to stop. They will add but little to Miss Tatham's reputation for intellectual power; and indeed persons of greater genius than that young lady would not gain infamy by having all their light talk and carelessly-written notes embalmed for the use of posterity. What can be the use of preserving, or at least printing, such effusions as the following?

Miss Fry says:—"Dear Emma sent me a daisy. I, of course, wrote thanking her, and she replied in the following note:

"My dear Friend,—I was richly rewarded for the daisy by your sweet note. It was such a little wee thing; but since it told you of the love of its Creator, and prompted you to write to me, I am pleased I sent it . . . —Sweet Caroline, Your affectionate friend, EMMA TATHAM."

In page 85 we have a list of seventeen rules which Miss Tatham drew up for her daily guidance. Many of these are excellent enough, but hardly worth printing. She determines each morning to get up on awaking; never to eat fast or too much; and again, with what the editor terms "a little humble asceticism," always, when she may, to choose what she likes *least*. We scarcely wonder that a young lady who thinks it meritorious to eat what she does not like, should have made the novel discovery that Longfellow is "too much inclined to Puseyism," or that "Gerald Massey's poems will not stand the Scripture test." The too great familiarity with which (as it appears to us) Miss Tatham occasionally deals with sacred names and things, is perhaps common to the religious sect of which she formed a member; and were we inclined to judge harshly, the evident piety of the young writer, and her sincere and untiring wish to do only what was right, would disarm our criticism.

On the whole, we do not consider the few poems of Miss Tatham that we find in this volume equal to those previously published. That she might, had she lived, have been a poetess of no mean rank, we feel assured. There is something of originality and power in nearly all that she has written. Her faults were the faults of youth and inexperience; and we do not think we exaggerate when we say that she might in time have achieved a reputation not inferior to that of Mrs. Hemans. The editor, in ultra-magniloquent verbiage, tells us that "in the loud thoroughfare of Holborn her genius was silently bending towards that paradisaic efflorescence and low-bending fruitage into which it soon broke forth." That "efflorescence" is, in our opinion, one of the chief faults of Miss Tatham's poetry; but it is a fault that would have almost certainly vanished had the young poetess lived longer, and read and written more than she did.

*Count Cavour: his Life and Career.* By BASIL H. COOPER, B.A., of the University of London. (Judd and Glass. 1860. pp. 185.)—The author of this little volume claims for it "no superior rank than belongs to the unpretending labours of a compiler and translator." Count Cavour, even among European politicians, is a man of mark; and the evident diligence with which the writer has brought together the various facts relating to the career of the Sardinian statesman is worthy of praise. The Count is, perhaps, one of the few Continental statesmen who understand the working of the English constitution; and he never fails, on all due occasions, to express his genuine admiration of that constitution. Mr. Cooper has carefully and laboriously collected various scattered facts illustrating the career of the great Italian statesman, and skilfully woven them into a continuous narrative.

We have also received *Memoirs, Journal, and Correspondence of Thomas Moore*. Part II. (Longmans.)

## RELIGION.

*Archaia.* By J. W. Dawson, LL.D. Montreal: B. Dawson and Son. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Co.

IT SEEMS AS IF OUR COLONIES, instead of producing anything fresh and original in literature, were destined to take up all our platitudes and pedantries, when we ourselves are beginning to outgrow them. Many an English writer whom the English world never heard of finds himself unexpectedly famous in the United States. Spurgeon, Cumming, Tupper, and other blatant, or shallow, or vulgar nobodies, are still immensely popular across the Atlantic, though their glory in England is somewhat on the decline. Canada likewise appears satisfied with the cast-off clothes and the broken victuals, and gathers up the fragments that nothing may be lost, though not in the divinely fruitful sense of the words. Dr. Dawson, the author of this volume, is very ambitious to reconcile science and Scripture, just at the moment when the sound sense of the English people is beginning to see that it is best to let science follow its own path, and Scripture fulfil its own functions. The work is an excellent work of the kind—but we do not like the kind. There is nothing which may not be proved out of or about the Bible, if there is the determination to prove it. The Teetotalers array the Bible in favour of Teetotalism; and the slaveowners and defenders of slavery in America, when at a loss for an argument to shield from the curse of mankind the most horrible abomination that ever darkened or polluted God's earth, barricade themselves round with verses and chapters from the Scriptures. Doubtless, then, it must cost ingenious persons slender trouble to demonstrate that the Bible contains a whole cyclopædia of the sciences, and that in its pages are typified and foreshadowed scientific developments for thousands of years to come. How is the Bible degraded by the present mode of treating it! Men, instead of drawing near to it to ascertain what it treasures, what it means, ask it to aid them in the fanatical advocacy of some sectarian or temporary object. Dr. Dawson's "Archaia" professes to be studies on the cosmogony and natural history of the Hebrew Scriptures; but it is really an attempt to harmonise these with the most recent geological discoveries—an endeavour which first drove the gifted and eloquent Hugh Miller to madness, and then to suicide. By all means let us pierce into the pith of the grand early Hebraic utterances, but do not let us force them to echo our prejudices and our passions, our crotchets and our bigotries. A monstrous error encounters us in the very vestibule of the subject. There are three qualities needful in studying the ancient Hebrew records: profound scholarship, religious sympathy with the religious unfoldings of every age, and especially of the remotest past, and a keen, comprehensive, fertile mythological genius. Separately or in conjunction, these three qualities are rare enough in England. Now it was simply presumption in Hugh Miller, who had none of the three, to decide oracularly in matters where they are all three indispensable. How still more presumptuous in his followers, who suffer from a far more tragical lack of the requisite endowments! Dr. Dawson is evidently no charlatan in science, and the scientific facts with which he is acquainted he can eloquently picture; but he is a clumsy apprentice in theology. His slight acquaintance with the Hebrew language, which with a pardonable vanity he parades, does not entitle him to pronounce on cosmogonies in general, and on the Hebrew cosmogony in particular. He seems to be quite unaware of the great debate in recent days touching the authenticity of the Pentateuch—a debate which finds Bohlen in one extreme, and Hengstenberg in the other. Those who try, as Dr. Dawson tries, to bring the Bible into brotherhood with science, must, if consistent, first subject the Bible itself to a scientific process. This they refuse to do, or rather are too ignorant to do. Yet inexorable logic demands it, and will not desist demanding. The humble believer does not appear on the scene, and we have not now to consider him. Woe to that man who disturbs the absolute and triumphant trust of the humble believer! But you cannot have science by halves. Science laughs at compromises. How absurd in the teleologists to proclaim science as omnipotent, to declare that science and the Bible branch from the same root, are different aspects of the same essential reality, and yet refuse to apply to the Bible the great principles of historical evidence. If you are tormented by the mania of demonstrating that the Bible is the fountain of science as well as of salvation, first show that the authenticity of the Bible is as capable of proof as the truths of science. The teleologists, whether they intend it or not, are doubly sceptics, or, at least, the suggesters of scepticism. In the first place, whenever they try to make the Bible and science one, and fail to do so, they open the door to scepticism. In the second place, by giving such prominence to science, they compel even faith itself to ask for the most unimpeachable evidence of the Bible's supernatural origin. Let us take as an example the sublimest, the most poetical book in the Bible—the Book of Job. A simple disciple of those doctrines which have spread from Palestine over so many regions, and which are still gaining converts in heathen lands, only knows, only cares to know, when reading the Book of Job, that it is old, exceedingly old. But Dr. Dawson, from his scientific pretensions, is bound to know something more than this. He has no right to place it in the greyest antiquity, unless it can be scientifically shown to belong thereto. Without examination, without hesitation, he classes it with the most ancient Hebrew documents. But what does theological science say by the mouth of its fairest, acutest, most learned, and distinguished

representatives? It says this—and let Dr. Dawson and his brethren listen for their edification:

The secrets of Divine Providence and of the government of the universe are impenetrable to feeble mortals. Man cannot know the ways of the Infinite Being. He must bow down in humility before the Omnipotent, and resign himself to His will. Such is the thesis which one of the grandest poets of antiquity has developed in the magnificent picture which the poem of Job presents to us. Probably all is not fiction in this poem. There must have existed an antique Arab tradition, speaking of a miraculously pious man named Job, who, rich and happy, was suddenly crushed by grimdest misfortunes, which he bore with resignation, and who afterwards, in recompence for his virtue, was the object of the most opulent and joyous favours of the Divinity. The prophet Ezekiel considered, no doubt, Job as a historical personage, by placing him beside Noah and Daniel. In the prologue, which is written in prose, the author, after glowingly delineating Job to us in his flourishing fortune, transports us into Heaven, where we see Jehovah surrounded by His angels. In the midst of them Satan, or the Adversary, flashes forth, who has been journeying over the earth, and who appears before the celestial tribunal armed with the functions of accuser. We learn from this book how, on the insinuations of Satan, who refuses to recognise in mortals a disinterested piety, Job is successively robbed of his fortune and his children, and afflicted by a horrible disease. Job is completely resigned to his awful destiny. Three of his friends come to see him. Seven days pass away in a gloomy silence. Finally Job opens his mouth to curse the day of his birth. This is the commencement of the poem. The friends, with their vulgar low ideas of absolute justice, pharisaically affect to vindicate the Divinity by supposing in Job secret sins, and thus his sufferings would be the merited chastisement of his offences. Job refutes their arguments, protesting his innocence, and appeals to God himself, before whom he yearns to plead his cause. Thrice does the combat recommence without advancing the question. At the third conference one friend only has the courage to dispute with Job, who, in the heat of controversy, is tempted to doubt the justice of God, and depicts the prosperity which is often the heritage of the wicked in this world. The second friend can only repeat some commonplaces, and the third says nothing. Strong in his conscious innocence, and having silenced his adversaries, Job resumes of his own accord the chain of his reasoning with more courageous and radiant calm. He arrives at the conclusion that the work of the Everlasting is impenetrable to mortals, that the fear of the Lord is man's only wisdom, his submission to the Divine decrees his only excellence. A young enthusiast is present, who has listened to the debates with a respectful silence; but, seeing that the more aged friends of Job can find nothing more to say, he approaches with arrogance, and promises to solve the problem. He delivers a long discourse, glittering with pompous images; but through the gorgeous speech it is not easy to see the straight march toward an invincible idea. He introduces no new argument. Then God himself appears in the lurid anger of the whirling tempest, and reproaches Job with his rashness in venturing to judge the secret ways of Providence! He flings at Job piercing, overwhelming interrogations on the mysteries of nature, and Job remains dumb and confounded, having learned at length that man should only, and can only, contemplate with astonishment the works of creation. Everything is for him a profound mystery, and yet he has the blasphemous audacity to mock at and to anathematise the unsearchable designs of Divine Providence! Job is not told why he has been tried and tempted, but he is rewarded by being environed with a prosperity infinitely more abundant, ecstatic, than he had lost; and, spite of the murmurs which he had fiercely breathed in the wilderness, in the insanity of his grief, he is declared to have spoken with more piety than his friends, who had ostentatiously leaped into the attitude of advocates and avengers of the Almighty. Job must pray, Job must offer sacrifice, ere the High and Holy One deigns to pardon their temerity. In all time opinions have been extremely divided regarding the epoch which gave birth to this incomparable poem, and regarding its author. Already in the Talmud we see Job placed by contending theologians at the two opposite points of the history of the Hebrews. Some make Job a contemporary of Moses, and attribute this poem to the sage, mightiest, most merciful of legislators. Others bring the poem down to the epoch of the exile, so sad to the Hebrew heart, so mournful to the Hebrew memory; whilst stragglers hammer into it various intermediary dates. The same divergence of opinions has darted and burned among modern critics. The pure theism of the Book of Job, the silence which it observes respecting the law revealed to Moses, the patriarchal customs, which are proved along with other things by the sacrifices offered by Job personally and without the intervention of priests, have kindled the conception that the author must have lived before the Exodus from Egypt, and that Moses, brought up in Egypt, and who long wandered in the deserts of Arabia, could alone have been the author of a poem where a knowledge so exact of the two countries gleams and dominates. But this opinion can only be admitted by those who recognise the authenticity of the Mosaic books. The immense distance which exists between the style of the Book of Job and that which characterises the poems attributed to Moses may also reasonably be objected. Others have thought of Solomon, supporting their hypothesis by certain resemblances between the style of the Proverbs and that of Job. Others, in fine, have deemed themselves justified in concluding, from certain Chaldaisms which colour and mould the poem,

and from the intervention of Satan, that the author must have lived during or after the Babylonian exile. It must be confessed that the idea of an accusing angel, the images wherein allusion seems to be made to a celestial tribunal in which the angels intercede for man, are not conformable to the notions which the Hebrews entertained before the exile; but, on the other hand, it cannot be disguised that the accusing angel of the Book of Job and the rebellious angel whom, under the name of Satan, we find in the Jewish traditions posterior to the exile, and who is the Ahriman of Persian theological systems, have not much in common. What appears to us certain is, that the Book of Job is anterior to Jeremiah, who has evidently imitated the passage in which Job curses the day of his birth. It is probable that the Book of Job was composed under the latter Jewish kings by an unknown poet who had made a long sojourn in Egypt and Arabia, and who, having chosen for hero of his poem an ancient nomad emir, gave with admirable skill to his work the hue of times and places. This explains to us alike his silence on the Mosaic law and the Mosaic religious ceremonial, and the foreign ideas on the intervention of angels, as well as the expressions and the modes of speech borrowed from the Proverbs, which received their final form under Hezekiah.

What precedes is eminently conservative; let Dr. Dawson and his peers apply it.

ATTICUS.

We have also received: *The Bulwark*. No. CIV. (Seeleys).—*Sermons in Different Styles*. By the Rev. J. R. BYRNE, M.A. (Skeffington.)

### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

*Kitchi-Gami: Wanderings round Lake Superior*. By J. G. KOHL, Author of "Travels in Russia." London: Chapman and Hall. pp. 428.

IT MIGHT SEEM as if nothing new could be said about the Red Indian, after the elaborate and exhaustive works of which he has been made the subject. But there is always room for a German inquirer, even in the best-explored departments of knowledge, especially when he is, like our old friend the "far-travelled" Kohl, a man of ready sympathies, quick sharp insight, and a philosopher to boot. Planting himself in the first instance on a little island of Lake Superior—the Kitchi-Gami of the Indians—where he was surrounded by Ojibbeways, and then touring it hither and thither on its shores, by constant observation and indefatigable questioning Mr. Kohl has contrived to amass a quantity of information, much of which is new, while even the not absolutely new is presented in such combination and connection as to wear the appearance of novelty. In the most important sections of the book, those which relate to the written literature, the traditions, the religion of the Red Indians, Mr. Kohl leaves little untouched. The defect of the work as a whole is its want of method and plan. It is too much, perhaps, a collection of jottings. Yet, on the other hand, it might have lost much of its colour and life had Mr. Kohl methodised more. German system is too often fatal to lively detail.

Mr. Kohl's Red Indian is neither the heroic personage of Cooper's novels, nor the degraded savage of Anglo-American travellers. In one important respect Mr. Kohl contrasts him favourably with some European races.

It seems to me that I may quote our own unusual situation on this small island as a proof that love of plunder and avarice are not the prominent or dangerous passions of the Indians. We are here a handful of Europeans, surrounded by more than a thousand Indians armed with tomahawks, knives, and guns, and yet not one of us feels the slightest alarm. Hardly one of us Europeans possesses a weapon; only the Indians are armed. There is not a trace of any precautionary measure, as in the towns of Austrian Illyria, where the Montenegrins and other mountaineers are compelled to deposit their arms at the gate before being allowed to enter the town, nor is there a single soldier or armed policeman on the whole island. And yet for miles round every bush conceals an Indian, and the wooden booths of the Europeans are filled with the most handsome and desired articles. A whole shipload of wares has just arrived, and the blockhouse in which they are packed could be broken open with an hatchet. The sum of ready money on the island, in handsome new coinage, amounts to several thousand dollars, and yet we sleep with open windows and doors, and not one of us thinks of locking a door or bolting a window. To this it may be replied, I grant, that the Indians, for their own sake, would soon detect and give up a single thief, and that they are well aware a robbery *en masse* would be eventually avenged on the whole nation. But to this I answer, first, that these reasons are equally valid in Illyria and Spain, but in neither of those countries could money or men be so exposed without a company of gendarmes; and secondly, it is universally and justly asserted that the Indians are as thoughtless as children, and as careless of consequences. Were, then, cupidity a powerful passion among them, they would easily give way to it, and we should all be probably plundered and scalped, and it would be left to others to avenge us.

Yet, unlike the Illyrian or the Spaniard, the Red Indian is dying out. On the question "why is he disappearing?" Mr. Kohl throws no direct light. Perhaps it is one of those mysteries for which the only solution is a reference to the "providential scheme." At the antipodes, in our own colony of New Zealand, the aborigines have accepted, in a general way, not only our rule, but our religion and civilisation; yet the New Zealander is as slowly but surely being extinguished as the Red Indian of America. But if Mr. Kohl has little to say (at least at present, for the volume before us is but a portion of a larger work) on the future of the Red Indian, he is full of curious and interesting information respecting his present and his past. The following on the Indian wampum is a good specimen of the style of our German traveller in his deductive moods:

The most valued ornament they have, what is known by the name of



"wampum," is also made of shells. It consists of small pieces of tubing carved or turned out of certain shells. There are said to be several factories in Jersey city, near New York, where wampum shells are prepared for the Indians principally by German workmen. There is a variety of bluish or grey wampum exclusively employed for ornaments. Influential and respected chiefs, or jossakids, wear at times heavy masses of these shells round the neck. The strings of white shells are chiefly used in peace negotiations; and by holding one end of the chain and giving the other to the adversary, they typify that the future intercourse between them shall be as smooth, white, and regular as this wampum necklace. All these shells have been found since the earliest period among the Indians. The Europeans did not introduce them, but merely followed a trade which had existed for years among the Indians. We find no Indian tribe, however deep it might dwell in the interior, of which the first Europeans do not mention their high respect for sea-shells. There is no doubt, I think, that historic reminiscences are connected with this shell worship—recollections of that great water from which the ancestors of the Indians and the founders of their religion probably stepped on shore. These Indians appear to have been as well acquainted with the fact that America was surrounded by an ocean, as the Greeks were in their small country. For instance, it is very customary among the Ojibbeways to call America an island, and it seems that this idea was not imported by the Europeans. Among the Choctaws and other Mississippi tribes the fable is prevalent, that once a youth felt a longing to see the water into which the sun dips at setting, and that he consequently took a fatiguing journey that lasted a year, wandering from tribe to tribe towards the west until he discovered the Pacific Ocean.

The volume is an admirable complement to "Hiawatha," and will be found as valuable by the ethnologist as it is interesting to the general reader.

### FICTION.

*The Earl's Cedars.* By the Author of "Smugglers and Foresters," "Sewell Pastures," &c. London: Booth. 1860. 2 vols. pp. 612.

THOUGH in the form of an autobiography, this story is a description of events which have occurred in the personal experience of the narrator, rather than an individual history. The fault generally of this style of composition is that in romance, as in real biography, the reader wearies of the self-portraiture of the central figure. However, the author of "The Earl's Cedars" displays in this, as well as in some former works, a singular felicity in personal narrative. Escaping from the egotism which offends, we rejoice to become identified with the writer, seeing things through the medium of that strong individuality which ever most successfully reproduces impressions on other minds. The characters in this book are very varied. There are people in humble life, a few worthy representatives of the great middle class, while the heroine and her family belong to the aristocracy; but, whether high or low, the men and women are true to human nature. Many of the personages are very skilfully delineated, and stand in bold relief against the more crowded background of subordinates. The respective families of a country surgeon and of the Earl St. Lo are the principal actors in the story. The scenes, though shifting in point of locality, are mostly enacted at the West-country village of Maraston, or at Dunleary Castle, near Antrim. The surgeon's son tells the story. In the progress of his narrative he gives us some pictures of the country people, which read as though they were word-portraits. The Scotch gamekeeper Duncan Geddes, Matthew Brand the sailor, and Talcombe the coast-guard officer, are all personally concerned in the plot, and we are glad to make their acquaintance as downright good fellows. Who has not known a man like Talcombe, who, with every quality of a good officer and a brave man, yet in life is baffled by accident and just misses success? The description Charles Frankland gives of the environment of his boyhood is extremely real. The Dorsetshire sea-coast is vividly portrayed—the hoarse roar of the waves on the shingly beach; the straggling village flanked by the park, whose chief ornament is the group of cedars; while beyond the great house and its humbler neighbours rise the barren downs, sweeping irregularly with many graceful curves, till abruptly scared and broken like the crests of waves. The author has a genuine sympathy with nature—so genuine, indeed, that no elaboration of art is needed to produce on the reader's mind the impressions on that of the writer; hence the *vraisemblance* of many admirable descriptions of scenery.

Here is "a touch of nature" of another sort, which "makes the whole world kin." Young Frankland is about to leave the home of his youth to enter on the career of a naval surgeon. Duncan Geddes accosts him, on their last meeting, with:

"God guide ye, my laddie, in a' the airts o' this evil world, that He in His mysterious ordinances wills that ye shall be led into! . . . Many a one have I seen leave their hames that never came back, or returned so changed, that those that loved them best scarce knew their own again—girls, with the light of innocent love in their eyes and frank-heartedness on their lips, and men who walked honestly before their Maker, till they came in contact with sin and folly, and turned out of the right path into one that promised better, but led to ruin. I'm not thinking 'twill be so with you, young master. You've heard the truth, and now the time's come to practise the lessons you've been all your young life learning. It's best for you to go, but I will never pass through the woods without missing you."

Young Frankland's father has been for many years professionally connected with the Irish Earl, whose first wife died at the Cedars, leaving two sons and a daughter. The Earl marries, secondly, a person of whom one would say, "I would not choose stand between that lady and her humour." Owing to circumstances, the daughter by the first marriage, Lady Honoria, was for a time domesticated with the Franklands, and here she contracts a great friendship for the good Doctor and his family. Time passes on. Some years later, when the

girl had become a woman, Charles Frankland visits the coast of Ireland. It was at the season when dearth and pestilence had well nigh made the land desolate. Frankland's ship was employed in carrying relief to the distressed. Here he meets again the sometime companion of his boyhood. Perhaps he loved her—if so, vainly; for her heart has other and more secret feelings than the undisguised friendship which she shows the young surgeon. She talks to him confidentially, after the manner of her frank Irish nature. There is a great deal of grace and originality in her character, rather reminding us of one of those plaintive national airs in which humour and pathos are so exquisitely blended.

"He take care of me?—Damian!" she exclaimed, laughing somewhat scornfully; "I'd be the leader in any mischief we got into together. They say women always are, and maddest ever! But don't laugh at me, Charles Frankland; it's no jesting matter when a motherless girl like me, with none to counsel her, rides wild about a country like this. If I'd no guidance there, it was not love that set me free, but more like hatred; and I remembered the yoke—I bore the mark of it on my chafed neck—and started off if the slightest touch was laid upon it. In my heart, too, there was the sore ranking; and it was not joy that set me off on my mad frolics, but despair and the thinking there was nothing on earth worth living for." Lady Honoria bent her head low on the cold stone of the balustrade. I thought she was weeping, but in a moment I saw that her eyes were not closed or blinded by tears, and that she had lifted her head slightly, and was gazing with a totally changed expression at a light which had suddenly burst forth, as it appeared to me, at the mouth of a deep cave into which I had once penetrated because Talcombe told me its curious petrifications were worth seeing. The smugglers of the coast were said to know it well, and often concealed their tubs in the intricate passages of the rocks. "I must tell Talcombe of that light," I said; "I am certain it is a smuggling signal; I have lived too much on the coast not to know when I see one."—"Oh, you wouldn't mention it, surely!" said Lady Honoria, eagerly; "I like to see it burning. That light—it has not been kindled lately—perhaps it is not what you fancy."—"I scarcely see what else it can be," I answered; "and I know Talcombe is expecting the smugglers to try and land a cargo. You would not wish me to let my friend get into trouble for want of a word from me?"—"It's not his business!" said Lady Honoria, haughtily; "he is the officer afloat—let others look after the coast. Oh, Charles, leave the poor fellows alone. Don't come to Ireland to turn informer." I laughed, but there was deep anxiety in her tone.

It is not our intention to explain the mystery thus shadowed forth. We prefer leaving to the reader the pleasure of unravelling the complications of the plot.

We must take exception to the manner in which the *dénouement* has been managed; it might with advantage have been rendered so much more dramatic. The incidents themselves, which are highly interesting, would have appeared more telling had the action of the story moved less slowly. It is not enough that we are told at second hand of stirring scenes. We desire ourselves to witness the workings of the human heart, in those moments of passionate demonstration which often reveal by a word or gesture the key-note of a life's history. In a work of art we should have either a careful elaboration of character from within, metaphysically, or, as the Germans would say, subjectively considered, or we must actually see and hear the personages of the story acting their parts on the stage, that we may judge of them from without. We cannot be satisfied with hearsay evidence; and a writer who wields the pen with so much real power as does the author of this work should cultivate the dramatic element in fiction, not resting content with anything short of the most perfect attainable expression of art, and the best vehicle for thought. It would, however, be difficult to gain without a loss: the narrative, as it is, flows on so truthfully, that it does not seem merely "like a tale that is told." We have rarely perused a story which is more truthful than "The Earl's Cedars." The plot is highly interesting, and the conception of the characters powerful; the writing too is excellent; and the tone healthy. Without anticipating the judgment of our readers by further criticism, we may safely recommend these volumes to such as desire the distraction of a right pleasant book.

We have also received *The Life and Adventures of Billabus*. By RICHARD HARRIS. (Darton and Co.)

### POETRY.

*Corayda: a Tale of Faith and Chivalry; and other Poems.* By ERNEST JONES, Author of "The Battle Day," &c. London: Kent and Co. pp. 200.

*Wolfe of the Knoll, and other Poems.* By GEORGE P. MARSH. New York: Scribner. pp. 327.

*Poetry for Play Hours.* By GERDA FAY. With illustrations. London: Bell and Daldy. pp. 143.

*Baby May, and other Poems on Infants.* By W. C. BENNETT. London: Chapman and Hall. pp. 32.

*Thoughts for Quiet Hours.* By M. K. M. London: Hamilton and Co. pp. 76.

*Snowdrift; or, Poems for the Christmas Hearth.* By CECIL DEVON. London: Webb and Co. pp. 32.

LITERATURE HAS ITS SEASONS. Fiction flourishes in May and November; History, Travels, and the graver books prefer March and December, but Poetry comes to us all the year round—or we should more correctly call it books in verse, for they are rarely poetry, and often not so much as rhyme. The versifiers who crowd the reviewer's table with their productions are regardless alike of summer and winter, political excitement at home, foreign war, or the meeting of Parliament. With a sublime unconsciousness

of all that is stirring in the real world, they pour out their imperfect songs to inattentive ears, content, as it would seem, to see themselves in print, and careless whether they are listened to. In point of fact, very few find an audience beyond the circle of admiring friends, and reviewers throw them aside, as a more merciful dealing than a statement of their own honest opinions. Nevertheless, disappointment does not dismay the eager throng of aspirants. The baffled rhymester tries again, and yet again, if he can but pay the printer; and others, undismayed by the universal failure, throw their volumes upon the critic's desk with as much confidence in their own success as if failure was the exception, and not the rule.

Another batch now claims notice, and each shall have it according to his worth.

Ernest Jones mistook his vocation when he gave himself up to politics. He is a poet; and if he had cultivated poetry with half the industry he has devoted to "The Charter," he would have held a very high place among the poets of our time. There is the ring of the true metal in his pages. A passionate earnestness pervades his poems, that carries with it the sympathies of the reader, who is conscious that he is not conversing with one who manufactures verses, but with a man who feels deeply, and resorts to poetry as the natural expression of emotions that cannot find in prose fit words wherewith to clothe themselves.

"Corayda" is a decided advance upon his former works, exhibiting a more subdued fancy, less florid language, and more correct taste; in fact, it is the product of a more matured and cultivated mind. Ernest Jones has not fronted so many of life's storms without becoming a wiser and a calmer man. His earliest works sinned in extravagance both of thought and diction; but nothing of these faults is to be found in this one; and if he goes on improving, he will yet entitle himself to a fame that will endure when his political escapades are forgotten. The opening of "Corayda" is of good promise, and will secure perusal for the story so sweetly introduced.

#### THE HOME OF CHILDHOOD.

'Twas in an ancient kingdom  
In the old world far away,  
In those ages dim and grey,  
Where 'mid the lonely mountains  
A pastoral province lay.

'Twas in a valley, holy  
With the quiet melancholy  
Of its woodland and its hill,  
Where a cottage nestled lowly  
Beside a highland rill.

The stream was threaded silver,  
But travellers had told  
How it grew a mighty river  
Between its sands of gold,  
And floated banner'd navies,  
And imaged cities old.

The sound of far achievement  
Came o'er that solitude  
With a melody subdued,  
As the voice of unfelt tempest  
When heard across the wood.

For mighty deeds were doing  
In the old world far away,  
In those ages dim and grey,  
When fame was worth the wooing,  
And chivalry held sway.

Before that lowly dwelling,  
At the still fall of the night,  
When the fairy moon was bright  
With the poetry of light,  
A youthful heart was swelling  
In the fulness of its might,  
And o'er the wistful child  
Sang the spirits of the wild.

Here is a very beautiful description of  
TWILIGHT.

'Tis now the hallow'd time  
'Twixt night and evening's prime,  
When nature turns to pray  
At the deathbed of the day.  
All earth grows solemn-still;  
The deer couch on the hill;  
The pausing rivers flow  
To a music saintly slow;  
The night-flower on the sod  
Looks meekly up to God,  
As his dewy angels pass  
From blade to blade of grass;

A holy whisper creeps  
From the forest ere it sleeps;  
The mountains seem upturning  
To the stars above them burn-  
ing,  
Those altars, angel-lighted,  
To the God of the benighted;  
And a sound is on the air  
Like the spirit of a prayer.  
It was the hallow'd time  
'Twixt night and evening's prime.

Another subject which Mr. Jones's zeal for the labouring classes has doubtless indicated to him is

#### THE FACTORY CHILD.

The factory child went on its way  
All weary and repining;  
Out brightly with the summer day  
Both heaven and earth were shining;  
And it thought how sweet it were to play  
'Mid the flowers and corn and new-mown  
And the bowery bushes twining. [hay,  
The town was hot with a furnace heat,  
And the sky was dark with smoke,  
But a wood wind came down the narrow  
street,  
And again it thought, "How sweet, how  
sweet  
Where the daisies grow, and the waters  
fleet  
From the mill-wheel's whirling stroke!"  
But it heard its mother's voice behind  
Rebuking its sad delay,  
For the bell had ceased; and, sorrow-  
blind,  
It thought how the laggard was punish'd  
fined,  
Of the heavy task and the home unkind,  
And the hot, close, hungry day.  
But the angel of death had touch'd the  
child,  
And she felt the longing for flight;  
And the light of her eye became more  
wild,  
And the hue of her cheek more bright.  
And onward, and onward, through alley  
and street,  
Unconscious and eager she trod,  
While her heart kept time to the fall of  
her feet,  
For 'twas flying from man to God.  
And soon the houses were waxing few,  
Clear shone the morning air,  
And the dust was slaked with a shower  
of dew,  
And a dwarfish tree with a fresher hue  
Was scatter'd here and there.

And soon the space began to expand  
By the road on either side—  
At first in a track of garden land,  
And then the corn fields, green and grand,  
Were stretching far and wide.  
And the hills—the pleasant and smiling  
hills—  
Rose up in a mighty line;  
And the singing birds, and the singing  
rills,  
And the bees in the dazzling daffodils,  
And the breath that the depth of the  
woodland fills,  
Made melody divine.  
At noon, through the breezy upland  
glade,  
She reach'd a far-seen height—  
Oh! blest was the air that round it play'd,  
And the coppice waved and the corn  
fields sway'd—  
Till the distant town like a spot was laid  
On the disc of their emerald light.  
And weary she sank in that green retreat  
On the fresh, cool, dewy sod,  
Till she heard through the hush of the  
noonday heat,  
Like the music of dreams in her slumber  
sweet,  
The fall of the passing angels' feet  
Who gather the flowers of God.  
They will miss her not in the factory  
town,  
Though vainly the bell shall ring;  
They are busy treading such young  
hearts down:  
What to them is so small a thing?  
And the pitiless mother shall think with  
a frown  
Of the earnings she used to bring;  
But the angels of God have prepared her  
a crown  
At the throne of eternity's King.

Very original is

#### THE NEW YEAR'S MORN.

Morning flow'd o'er the endless sea  
Like a march of spirits bright,  
Till the foam was turn'd to a silver  
smoke,  
And the wave to a waving light.  
And forth from the ball of the cloven  
sun  
The new year gaily came,  
A shining bark with sails of white,  
A swan of snowy flame.  
And ever as the strong ship pass'd  
Athwart that boundless main,  
It bore what was saved from the wreck of  
the last,  
To be wreck'd in the tempest again.

But Time, he smiled  
Like a new-born child,  
Heart-beguiled  
With roses wild,  
And his hand he doth lay on the helm  
like a ray,  
And steers out to sea as he chants  
always:

Some clever translations from the French and German poets close the volume.

Mr. Marsh sends to us his songs from America. Like almost all American poetry, this is wanting in originality. The poetry of a country ought to have a character of its own—something like nationality should breathe in it. But this volume might have been written by an Englishman for aught that appears in its pages. The thoughts, allusions, structure, are English. If there had been no English poets, Mr. Marsh's poems would never have been written. They are graceful verses, correct in rhyme and rhythm, and showing familiarity with the conventional language of poetry; but there is no originality of thought. The ideas are familiar to the readers of English poetry. We are unable to find a passage that would be valued in a collection of "beautiful poetry," and it is as difficult to lay the finger on one that is positively faulty. Its defect is mediocrity.

The "Poetry for Play Hours" is better adapted for children than books that are usually written for them. It is simple without being silly. There are no hard words to perplex, and no nonsense to insult, for children do not like to be addressed as if they were fools. The best child's book is that which conveys to the young mind vivid pictures which the writer may improve into lessons, and the more obvious the teachings thus conveyed the more effective they will be. Children do not know the meaning of hard words, and they cannot grasp recondite thoughts. Gerda Fay is conscious of this, and she has addressed herself to them accordingly. Here is a specimen:

#### THE LARK.

Who would be a little lark,  
Rising while the earth is dark,  
Singing, flying, singing,  
Up to heaven his music bringing,  
Giving praises and adoring  
While we are asleep and snoring.  
Quickest motion of the wings  
Hinders not the song he sings;  
Up the twilight sky afar,  
Twinkling like a little star  
With rays of light the darkness breaking,  
See, his tiny wings are shaking,  
As if they shook the music down  
Out of his throat so small and brown.  
Now he's hidden in a cloud,  
But not the less he singeth loud;  
He sings without a music-book,  
With few to hear, and none to look,  
Nobody to praise or teach,  
Yet our skill can never reach  
The song that this enraptured lark  
Sings every morning in the dark.  
"I wonder," little Harry said,  
"The lark gets up so early, when  
All men and women are in bed,  
For there are none to hear him then.  
"The pretty song he sings to-night,  
You and I can listen to it;  
But why get up before it's light?  
I can't think how he likes to do it."

Has Harry never felt the pain,  
The pleasure-pain of too much joy,  
So that he cannot quite refrain  
From shouting like a crazy boy?  
Perhaps on some bright day in Spring,  
Papa (who has not long gone out)  
Returns, some pleasant news to bring  
Which puts all lessons to the rout.  
"O yes, but that is different  
From getting up while all is dark,  
And singing, hidden in a cloud,  
Like that queer mad-cap of a lark."  
Well, but it's just the same delight  
That wakes the lark upon the sod,  
And takes him far beyond our sight  
To sing his grateful thanks to God.  
He thanks Him for his gentle mate,  
He thanks Him for his lowly nest,  
He thanks Him for the coming day,  
And for the night of peaceful rest.  
See, down he comes! how like the star  
That falls at night adown the skies,  
He drops upon his lowly nest  
Where all his love and treasure lies.  
'Tis time to go; the lark has gone  
Down to his nest amid the stubble,  
To that dear home of peace and love  
Which prompted all his happy trouble.

"Thoughts for Quiet Hours" are chiefly religious meditations in rhyme; they are such as piety stirs in an educated mind, expressed gracefully, with no pretensions to originality—album verses, in short.

Mr. Bennett's poems are all about infants and infancy. They will please mammas, but they are not quite vigorous enough to please men.

"Snowdrift" was not worth printing. It is wanting even in the mechanical parts of verse-making.

*Lyrical Poems.* By JOHN STUART BLACKIE, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh. (Edinburgh: Sutherland and Knox. London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co. pp. 305.)—The Admirable Crichton of Scotch professors, Mr. John Stuart Blackie, who has bearded North Country Presbyteries and the Edinburgh Town Council—who has written on the Scot Abroad and the Principles of Beauty—who has translated far and wide, from the Burschen-songs of Germany to the tragedies of Æschylus—naturally wishes to add the wreath of the poet to his other laurels. Few know better than Professor Blackie, however, that poetry, like Dogberry's reading and writing, comes by nature, and that no amount of geniality, taste, fancy, accomplishment, and metrical power will make a poet. Professor Blackie's volume, let us frankly avow our opinion, wants the subtle and not easily definable something which is indispensable to poetry; but, on the other hand, he is a very agreeable, sometimes a striking versifier, and



his volume may be read with pleasure and profit, as conveying the thoughts and feelings, often in their most serious and elevated expression, of a gifted, thoughtful, and scholarly man.

We have also received *Routledge's Shakespeare*. Edited by H. STAUNTON. Part XLVIII. (Routledge.) Containing "Venus and Adonis," "Lucrece," and the Sonnets.—*Moore's National Airs*. Edited by C. W. GLOVER. Part IX. (Longmans.)—*The Siege of Candia*, an Epic Poem. By RICHARD HARRIS. (Darton and Co.)

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*The Practical Results of the Reform Act of 1832.* By Sir JOHN WALSH, Bart., M.P., Author of "Chapters of Contemporary History." London: John Murray. 1860.

NOT HERETOFORE UNKNOWN TO LITERARY FAME, Sir John Walsh again comes before the public as an author. The present session, with its promised Reform Bill, has induced him to commit to print his opinions on the results of the great measure of 1832, and the relations of political parties in 1860. The eleven chapters of his volume form a series of essays, so far desultory that each of them is in a manner complete in itself. He writes avowedly from a Conservative point of view, but with a thoughtful liberality and large allowance for the conscientious opinions of political opponents. His parliamentary experience extends over many years; and this alone would entitle him to an attentive hearing—a hearing doubly deserved by the firm and yet conciliatory language which he everywhere uses in these pages. In them, indeed, there is not a little of that *mitis sapientia* which is the joint result of a kindly temper and a long experience, and which is little influenced by the fever of political bias and the trammels of party. Even those persons who differ entirely from the writer in opinion will scarcely refuse to listen attentively to an opponent who speaks in language so thoughtful and conciliatory as that which we find in the present volume.

In the opening chapter Sir John Walsh notices the temporary character of the settlement of 1832, and glances at its effects and the relation they may be supposed to bear to its approaching reconstruction. It is, we think, now very generally admitted that the people at large regard the whole subject of Reform with somewhat of apathy—an apathy, doubtless, owing to the circumstance that, as the majority of Englishmen who think at all about the matter are of opinion that little need be done in the way of Reform at present, so they are tolerably sure that but little will be done. *Vox et præterea nihil* might serve as the true motto for the ardent Reformers of the present day, with an explanatory note that the voice is at present sadly weak and husky. With regard to those Reformers who urge that now is the time for introducing Reform, because people are calm and careless about it, the writer shrewdly remarks: "It appears that there are two periods, two states of the public mind, equally propitious to changes in the representative system—one when people are quiet, the other when they are agitated; one when they are totally indifferent, the other when they are very keen on the subject. In the one case an opportunity so favourable of settling the question peaceably and deliberately is too precious to be lost; in the other, the popular demands are urged with so imperative a voice, that it is not prudent to refuse them." One important point in all Reform programmes Sir John Walsh passes over—a point which, we think, must and ought to be amended, and which constitutes the only real grievance which reform-mongers can advance. We need scarcely say we mean the disfranchisement of pocket boroughs. From the whole tone of these pages we may assume that the writer would oppose such a change; and we have little doubt that he would argue very eloquently and ingeniously in defence of his opposition to such a measure. No politician, indeed, no voter who cares about exercising his privilege of voting, can have failed to notice the changes occasioned by the Reform Bill in the *personnel* of the House of Commons. Sir John Walsh calculates that the class of new members introduced by the Reform Bill comprises about a fifth part of the House, and says they are to be sought for among the representatives of the large manufacturing towns, of the metropolitan boroughs, and from a considerable portion of the Scotch members. Of them we are told

The first remark which suggests itself on a review of the quarter of a century which has elapsed is, that their abilities are not available for the public service or for official life. They seem to spring from a class of men not generally fitted for office, and where they merit or attain it the jealous and arbitrary temper of their democratic constituents soon severs the connexion. . . . Constituencies so fickle in their attachments, so jealous of mental superiority, so impatient of independence of thought and action in their representatives, are likely to be best satisfied with mediocrity and commonplace. Their sympathies are not in unison with genius or exalted ability. They are not attracted towards these higher forms of mind; and when a fortuitous contact with them does occur, the repelling and discordant elements soon lead them to fly off in different directions.

Sir John Walsh goes on to notice that Westminster ejected Sir John Cam Hobhouse; Lambeth, Mr. Benjamin Hawes; and Edinburgh, Macaulay; and remarks that among the general mediocrity exhibited by the chosen of large constituencies there are the two very remarkable exceptions of Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden. Yet these men were rejected by the electors of Manchester and Huddersfield.

We may tell Sir John Walsh that not Conservatives only, but all thoughtful Liberals, feel discontented with many of the representatives of the metropolitan boroughs, and do not, like his Conservative

tradesman, take the slightest interest in exercising their votes. Nevertheless, we do not think this fact ought to serve as an excuse for the permanent maintenance of pocket boroughs. We need bring forward no other argument against such a system than that *per se* it is radically opposed to the whole scheme of popular representation; and that, if that scheme be a true and right one, the pocket-borough system must be wrong. We will now give an extract or two from the volume before us.

Since the year 1832 the House of Commons has led the Minister, instead of the Minister leading the House of Commons. This state of things has become more confirmed since the great disruption of the Conservative party on the Repeal of the Corn Laws, and the fall of Sir Robert Peel's ministry. It was an unhappy consequence of that great schism that it undid all he had effected in ten years, and extinguished the hope of fashioning the new system into an engine of stable government. If such are the altered relations of the House of Commons to the Executive, what changes have taken place in its relations to the country? Has it gained in authority, has it acquired influence, is it more respected, more looked up to, than formerly? Does it carry the public more with it? Are its decisions received with more deference? Does the nation lean on it more, confide in it more, trust it more, love it more? These questions will receive a different answer according to the political bias of the respondent. Such comparisons depend very much upon impressions—they are not capable of positive proof. The topic, however, is a suggestive one, and may lead many an inquiring mind to pause before venturing to reply.

What the real meaning of the term "Liberal" may be, the writer professes himself unable to explain:

I have hitherto been content to adopt this designation of Liberal as a convenient word, as an appellation which several gentlemen have given to themselves, and by which they are to a certain degree known and recognised. If I advance a step farther, and ask myself what is the precise meaning of this term, of which I have availed myself so frequently in these pages, I must honestly confess that I do not know; and I must further plead guilty to the charge of presumption in believing that this inability proceeds from no peculiar dullness of apprehension in myself, but from the simple fact that the word is used in a sense so vague and contradictory as to be totally incapable of correct definition. The only practical signification which it seems to bear is, that it describes those gentlemen who, if Lord Derby were to issue a circular requesting all those members who were disposed to accord to him any confidence would do him the favour to meet in St. James's-square to hear his programme, would not respond to the invitation. Other test I know none. As for any conceivable bond of union founded upon agreement in principles or opinions, it surpasses the utmost stretch of ingenuity to imagine it. No mere shades of difference separate the sections of this Liberal party; they are divided by opinions the most irreconcilable, and by political hostility the most declared and inveterate.

Of his purpose in writing these pages Sir John Walsh speaks as follows:

At a period like the present there is some satisfaction in feeling oneself perfectly unfettered by any consideration which could restrain the frank expression of individual opinions. In my case these opinions have at least the merit of consistency, which, whatever other value it may have, is a rare one in these days. . . . They are in the nature of a protest against further tampering with the British Constitution. Those only in whom the desire of Parliamentary Reform has become a species of political fanaticism can be inclined to deny the hazardous nature of all experiments on the organisation of ancient societies. Such perilous innovations should at least never be ventured on except in compliance with some general demand for the cure of acknowledged defects, or for the attainment of distinct and specific objects. Where does the wish or the demand for a new Reform Bill exist? What objects is it to attain—what abuses to rectify? Where is it to stop if once again launched? Surely those who cannot satisfactorily answer these questions, and who yet persevere in rekindling this extinct agitation, peril the best interests of their country in the very wantonness of change.

We have necessarily passed over many phases of the political world noticed by the writer, but we have probably said enough to show that there is much in this volume which may interest a thoughtful reader anxious for the political future of his country.

*Letters to a Young Man whose Education has been Neglected; and other Papers.* By THOMAS DE QUINCEY. London: James Hogg and Sons. 1860. pp. 336.

THIS IS—we suppose so from the general index appended to it—the concluding volume of the very handsome edition of Mr. De Quincey's works published by the Messrs. Hogg. It contains nine distinct papers or essays, the longest and most interesting of which gives the name to the volume. A recently-acquired friend is discovered by the author to be habitually in low spirits. Why he should be so it is not easy to discover. He enjoys good health, is young, wealthy, and has not "had an unfortunate attachment in early life," as a young lady of seventeen suggests. Nor did the lucky young man "want the last and mightiest among the sources of happiness—a fortunate constitution of mind, both for moral and intellectual ends." To solve all doubt on the question, we may at once inform our readers that the sad-visaged hero of the tale was defrauded of the education to which his earliest and humblest prospects had entitled him; that he had heroically, but vainly, laboured to repair his great loss; and that, having unexpectedly come into the possession of a large property, he found himself prevented from enjoying it by his want of education. Mr. De Quincey kindly constitutes himself Mentor of this "young man of thirty-two," and, in a series of five letters, examines the whole scheme of English education as it is and ought to be. After a tolerably careful perusal of the De Quincian programme of education as set forth in this volume, we may say that practically it would have been quite useless to the person for whose behoof it was drawn up. Mr. De Quincey wrote rather as if he were addressing a college of Pundits than a gentleman aged thirty-two who could not feel unmoved in the presence of words of three syllables, and who had not discarded the notions of the famous

premier Duke of Newcastle as to the geographical conformation of Cape Breton. The letters are eminently discursive; and the concluding one contains a somewhat lengthy disquisition on German philosophy, which, under the circumstances we have described, is somewhat like presenting a man with ruffles who has no shirt. Mr. De Quincey, we think wisely, dissuades his pupil, at the age of thirty-two, from taking up his residence at either of our English Universities, or yet at any foreign one. He says truly: "The majority of the undergraduates of your own standing, in an academic sense, will be your juniors by twelve or fourteen years—a disparity of age which could not but make your society mutually burthensome. What, then, is it that you would seek in a University? Lectures? These, whether public or private, are surely the very worst modes of acquiring any sort of accurate knowledge, and are just as much inferior to any good book on the same subject, as that book hastily read aloud and then immediately withdrawn would be inferior to the same book left in your possession, and open at any hour, to be consulted, retraced, collated, and in the fullest sense studied." To this depreciatory estimate of lectures we wholly demur. Their purpose and intention, as it appears to us, is to make knowledge *accurate*. Students are not supposed to enter a lecture-room altogether unacquainted with the subject of the lecture. The object of the lecturer is to correct and enlarge knowledge already existing; from his more extensive reading and riper experience, to give his listeners further insight into that which they already have some knowledge of—to strengthen what is weak and take away what is unsound in that knowledge. Any one who has listened to a really good lecturer (a *rara avis*, we admit, but too seldom found) knows how superior such a means of acquiring information is to the "dry, regardless print" of the best book. Mr. De Quincey further alleges that undergraduates have not free access to our great University libraries. How this may have been in the writer's Oxford days we do not know; but at the present time no unfair restriction stands in the way of undergraduates either at Oxford or Cambridge.

With regard to the *littérateur pur et simple* Mr. De Quincey says:

One point is clear to my judgment, that literature must decay unless we have a class *wholly* dedicated to that service,—not pursuing it as an amusement only, with wearied and pre-occupied minds. The reproach of being a "*nation boutiquière*," now so eminently inapplicable to the English, would become indeed just, and in the most unfortunate sense just, if, from all our overstocked trades and professions, we could not spare men enough to compose a garrison on permanent duty for the service of the highest purposes which grace and dignity our nature.

Of the study of languages Mr. De Quincey speaks as follows:

One of the habits most unfavourable to the growth and sincere culture of the intellect in our day, is the facility with which men surrender themselves to the barren and ungenial labour of language-learning. Unless balanced by studies that give more exercise, more excitement, and more aliment to the faculties, I am convinced, by all I have observed, that this practice is the dry rot of the human mind. How should it be otherwise? The act of learning a science is good, not only for the knowledge which results, but for the exercise which attends it; the energies which the learner is obliged to put forth are true intellectual energies, and his very errors are full of instruction. . . . But, in the study of language (with an exception, however, to a certain extent, in favour of Latin and Greek, which I shall notice hereafter), nothing of all this can take place, and for one simple reason—that all is arbitrary. Wherever there is a law and system, wherever there is relation and correspondence of parts, the intellect will make its way—will interfuse amongst the dry bones the blood and pulses of life, and create "a soul under the ribs of death." But whatsoever is arbitrary and conventional—which yields no reason why it should be this way rather than that, obeying no theory or law—must, by its lifeless forms, kill and mortify the action of the intellect. If this be true, it becomes every student to keep watch upon himself, that he does not, upon any light temptation, allow himself an over-balance of study in this direction; for the temptations to such an excess, which in our days are more powerful than formerly, are at all times too powerful. Of all the weapons in the armoury of the scholar, none is so showy or so captivating to commonplace minds as skill in languages. *Vanity* is, therefore, one cause of the undue application to languages. A second is the national *fashion*. What nation but ourselves ever made the language of its eternal enemy an essential part of even a decent education?

This "language of an eternal enemy" is, of course, French, which the writer would apparently exclude from his *curriculum* of education. This is not the only occasion in these letters where Mr. De Quincey does injustice to Frenchmen and the French language.

I had myself ascertained that to read a duodecimo volume in prose, of four hundred pages—all skipping being barred, and the rapid reading which belongs to the vulgar interest of a novel—was a very sufficient work for one day. Consequently, three hundred and sixty-five per annum—that is (with a very small allowance for the claims of life on one's own account and that of one's friends), one thousand for every triennium; that is, ten thousand for thirty years—will be as much as a man who lives for that only can hope to accomplish. From the age of twenty to eighty, therefore—if a man were so unhappy as to live to eighty—the utmost he could hope to travel through would be twenty thousand volumes,—a number not, perhaps, above *five per cent.* of what the mere current literature of Europe would accumulate in that period of years.

Mr. Froide, in his Oxford Essay, makes some remarks which show that it would not be amiss if persons occasionally bore in mind such calculations as the above. When, not long ago, it was proposed that all candidates should be examined before admission to the bar, English history was very properly selected as one of the subjects for examination. The legal authorities duly put forth a list of books in which candidates were to hold themselves prepared to be examined. A calculation was made by one of the candidates in question, and he ascertained that, according to Cocker, if he read thirty pages an hour at the rate of sixteen hours a day, he would have read them once through in three years. Preparing himself in other branches of legal knowledge with the same accuracy, or rather perhaps inaccuracy,

the worshipper of Themis would be about ready for passing his preliminary examination in the hundredth year of his age. Mr. De Quincey somewhat paradoxically undertakes to prove, *à propos* of Roman authors, "that in weight and grandeur of thought the silver writers were much superior to the golden;" and furthermore, that in Seneca and Lucan "there is a loftiness of thought more eminently and characteristically Roman than in any preceding writers; and in that view to rank them as writers of a silver age is worthy only of those who are servile to the commonplaces of unthinking criticism. With all due deference for Mr. De Quincey's opinion, we cannot consider that critic unthinking who sees but little to admire in Seneca. Lucan is a poet of a very different stamp, and his writings have been a favourite study with many scholars, both ancient and modern. The remaining letters are chiefly devoted to an explanation of the Kantian philosophy; but we need not trouble our readers with phenomena, noumena, or the absolute ego: as we said before, we think the "young man who had neglected his education" would scarcely be very thankful to his teacher for this initiation into philosophy. Plato, Kant, Fichte, and Schelling, must after all give way to orthography and the rule of three; and a neophyte commencing at the age of thirty-two would be a very considerable time before he exhausted Mr. De Quincey's educational programme.

There are some other rather interesting papers in this volume, of which we may especially notice those on "Modern Greece," "Traditions of the Rabbins," and "Conversation."

Like all the other writings of Mr. De Quincey that we have seen, the present volume abounds in scraps of recondite knowledge, the result of the author's multifarious reading, as well as in acute reasoning, almost always expressed in language singularly clear and felicitous. Mr. De Quincey was, however, essentially a theorist rather than a practical writer, a student of books rather than of men. His subtle subdivisions of argument, not to say occasional hair-splitting, remind us somewhat of the monks of the Middle Ages, who divided the kiss into fifteen distinct and separate orders, and theorised at length upon each division. Nevertheless, a thoughtful reader can scarcely fail to find very much in De Quincey's writings to admire; and a practical man of the world will, perhaps, discover a certain charm in the very umbratility—to borrow a quaint word of Sir Thomas Brown's—of the matter, expressed as it is in a style of the purest and most terse English.

*The Encyclopædia Britannica; or, Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature.* Eighth Edition. With extensive Improvements and Additions, and numerous Engravings. Volume XIX. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black. 1859.

A STORY IS TOLD of some Cambridge Admirable Crichton, who, by the universality of his knowledge and his love for displaying it, was not quite so popular among his fellow dons in the combination-room (or computation, as Mr. Thackeray would call it) as his talents deserved. No matter what might be the subject of conversation, whether it related to some abstruse optical problem in mathematics, or touched upon the rendering of a much-disputed passage in a corrupt dialogue of Plato—whether things on, above, or under the earth formed the topic of discourse, the Crichton in question would speak, and, if necessary, correct with more than mathematical precision the slightest errors made by any of the members of their mutual society. The "rigidus corrector" appeared to be incapable of making a mistake himself, and quite determined that, if other people did so, they should be informed of it. This was, of course, unendurable: the corrector might be open to correction; surely there must be some subject with which he is not acquainted. Chinese music was fixed on as likely to pose a gentleman whose only connection with the empire of the "Brother of the Sun" was his love of strong tea. Accordingly a smart young Junior is appointed to learn all about the philosophy of gongs, bells, &c., and when he declared himself duly primed with his cram and authorities, the conversation was insidiously turned to China. Crichton, M.A., listened dissentingly, while the other waxed louder and more vehement upon the fascinating topic of gong music. "Io! triumphum" begin to think, if not shout, the partial audience; when the elder M.A. turned round and denied the correctness of his opponent's facts and conclusions, and demanded what authority he had for his statements—why he maintained that Confucius's great-grandfather had invented the gong, &c., or what were his reasons for supposing the *kin* to have been a harp, and not a guitar or lute—what proof had he that the *swan-pan* was not an abacus? Glibly came forth a long list of authorities, clinched by the remark that Crichton would find an admirable article in our greatest Encyclopædia, and another in the Quarterly Thunderer, supporting all the doctrines advanced. "Sir," replied Crichton, meekly, "I wrote both those papers myself, but have since seen good reason to alter my views." Now, our episode applies in two ways to the task we have in hand: first, the volumes of which we have one before us are necessary, we might almost say indispensable, to all educated persons whose knowledge is not equal to that of the literary athlete just alluded to; and, secondly, the present series (which is in its eighth edition) has been so repeatedly corrected and revised, that in the more important articles very few errors, or even incorrectnesses, will be found.

Among the most remarkable articles in the present volume is that on "Reptilia," by the late James Wilson, a writer who had a happy facility in making a dull subject lively (we do not call Reptilia a dull subject), and who was intimately acquainted with natural history.



The late Professor Moir's essay on "Romance" is continued by Professor Aytoun. Mr. Merivale, the well-known historian, contributes an admirable *résumé* of "Roman History and Rome." Among other noticeable articles we may mention Mr. William Howitt's "Scandinavian Literature," Professor Westmacott's "Sculpture," and Mr. Edwards's "Savings Banks." Mr. J. F. MacLennan, M.A. (a graduate, we believe, of Cambridge) has contributed two papers; one on Lord Eldon, and the other on his elder brother, Lord Stowell. These sketches, only too brief, are written with an energy and *engouement* which make them extremely amusing reading, very different from the mere Dryasdust compilations which have so often been allowed to pass muster in biographical dictionaries and encyclopædias. We believe these papers have been recently contributed by Mr. MacLennan; and the graphic force with which they are written deserves that they should not altogether be passed over without notice. In a vast collection of essays on various subjects, such as we have in the Messrs. Black's Encyclopædia, compiled by different writers, few of them can expect to find their *vates sacer*; but a short notice of Lord Eldon's life as we have it in these pages will not perhaps be out of place. Mr. MacLennan is, we think, on the whole, somewhat hard upon the famous law Lord; and though we are not disposed to call in question the writer's facts so far as we have to deal with them, we should imagine that the bent of his mind, and probably his political views, would make him not an unfair, but yet an austere, judge of Lord Eldon's failings. We say this because several books and review articles have been lately published about Shelley and his times, in which Lord Eldon's conduct as a lawgiver has been called in question. A contemporary (the *Saturday Review*), a few days ago, called attention to Mr. Peacock's article on "Percy Bysshe Shelley," in the current number of *Fraser's Magazine*, which tends entirely to exonerate Lord Eldon from one heavy charge brought against him. We only refer now *en passant* to Lord Eldon's judgment about Shelley's children, to note the circumstance that his Lordship's steady refusal to allow the facts of the case to be published—a refusal which has been made the basis of repeated charges against him—probably arose from a feeling of tenderness (as our contemporary suggests) on the part of the Chancellor towards Shelley's father; and that the facts themselves, so far as they have come out, quite exonerate Lord Eldon from having either strained the law or infringed any feeling of humanity. Mr. MacLennan, following Dr. Surtees's sketch, describes the schoolmaster of the young brothers Scott, and says that he "exercised a singular influence on the characters of his two distinguished pupils. He combined the opposite qualities of a smart, sparkling, after-dinner talker and canting hypocrite, mixing in his conversation small jokes and grave appeals to his conscience and God." The elder, William Scott (afterwards Lord Stowell), is spoken of as having acquired from his schoolmaster the faculty of talking well after dinner; while poor John carries off a younger brother's portion, "canting hypocrisy." "The boy," says Mr. MacLennan, "is father to the man; and in Johnnie Scott telling fibs to evade the laws may be seen the rudiments of the Lord High Chancellor falsifying history to escape the merited censure of mankind." To what special delinquency on the part of the Lord Chancellor the writer alludes we cannot say; but one of the heaviest charges ever made against him arose out of his conduct in the Shelley affair, and his subsequent refusal to allow the facts on which he rested his judgment to be published—conduct which appears to us altogether blameless, and a refusal which (if the reason given above for it be correct) may be almost called chivalrous. If Lord Eldon was a hypocrite, he was certainly not a very cautious one (and caution is a prime ingredient in successful hypocrisy). If he appealed unnecessarily to God—and because he did so once or twice under exciting circumstances he has been charged with it at least a score of times—it was well known, and indeed the subject of squibs innumerable, that he was scarcely ever so far consistent in his hypocrisy as to enter a church. Lord Eldon was not indeed a religious man; he had, unfortunately, little time to spare from his briefs, which he considered were *nocturnâ versanda manu, versanda diurnâ*, ere he reached the bench; and then, like a good many other lawyers, ancient and modern, he had got into a certain grooved existence, and could not (or did not care to) get out of it. But because he made use of a strong affirmation (unnecessarily, we admit) on two or three solemn occasions, when there is no reason whatever to believe he was not in earnest—to have this brought against him as hypocrisy is, we think, scarcely fair. Again, Mr. MacLennan says: "No sooner was the Prince, whose enmity he had justly incurred, made Regent, than Eldon hastened to transfer to him the affection which he had so long nourished for his father. The wife of the son whom George III. hated was an injured innocent; but, with what Mr. Surtees calls his 'convenient versatility,' the wife of the prospective George IV. immediately became a 'd—d —.'" This is tolerably strong language, but perhaps hardly just. Such a stern Tory as Lord Eldon, a believer almost in hereditary right divine, might, we think, be excused if he duly transferred his allegiance to the lawful ruler; and there is very little proof that after the charges against Queen Caroline were lifted out of the mud and gutter of mere scandal, Lord Eldon ever regarded her as an "injured innocent." Mr. MacLennan goes on to say of Lord Eldon: "When near his death, and he was talking complacently to Dr. Philpotts, Bishop of Exeter, of his past life, and the Bishop desired to draw his attention to the merits of the Redeemer, he resented the attempt to disparage his own as a reflection

on his public character. Yet this was the man who, through a long life, was the defender of the Church, and its champion against every other class of religionists." His high Toryism to us perfectly accounts for his being a defender of the Church; and future biographers will possibly discover in due time that some little portion of blame may be transferred to the shoulders of the Bishop, at the time newly elected to his dignity, never over-modest, and then, at least, as remarkable for his attention to political as to religious matters. Lord Eldon was, throughout a long life, the kindest of fathers and husbands; "irresistible," as Mr. MacLennan allows, "in the circle of his immediate relatives, and a far more loveable person to meet with in society than in history." Society has done more justice to Lord Eldon than history; and the voice of Society is but weak, while that of History in an impartial mood is louder than Stentor's. Mr. MacLennan gives too an extremely amusing and graphic sketch of Lord Stowell, a man whom we, for our part, believe to have been as superior to his brother in intellect as inferior in amiability or kindness of heart. The writer offers an amusing excuse for Lord Stowell's non-attendance at church—which of course may be equally well urged for Lord Eldon. He says, with some slight irony, of the former: "There is no reason to doubt that he was a good Christian; probably, like many other University men, he had a surfeit of chapels when at college, and shuddered at the thought of again entering one." Mr. MacLennan, we are inclined to think, speaks feelingly from his own chapel-going experience at Alma Mater.

*A Treatise on the Loop Formation for Rifle Volunteers.* By AUTOMATOS. London: Chapman and Hall. pp. 76.

THE AUTHOR OF THIS MANUAL certainly belongs to those ultra-alarmists who regard the invasion of England by the French Emperor as all but a *fait accompli*. The mission of that potentate being "to avenge Waterloo," the arrival of the invading army is merely a question of time. How, then, are we to cope with the impending danger? There are the volunteers; but General Peel and the regulars sneer at the volunteers, and it is to be feared, with too much reason. "Automatos" himself does not expect much from them, as they are at present drilled; but he thinks that there is a way of making them not only useful, but the most formidable body possible for arresting the advance of an invading force. The way in which this is to be accomplished lies in a system of tactics which this writer terms "the loop formation." It is a plan for surrounding the invaders with a *cordon* of sharpshooters, enmeshing them, as it were, with an elastic band of riflemen, who would advance and retreat so as to keep out of the enemy's reach, and to harass them ceaselessly. This strategical device "Automatos" confesses to have borrowed from the Parthians, who used it against Anthony, and from the Carthaginians, who employed it at Cannæ. These precedents are no doubt valuable in their way; but in both these cases there was a disparity of weapons which rendered "the loop formation" a very feasible one for the attacking forces, inasmuch as both the Parthians and the Carthaginians were skilled in the use of arrows and missiles, whereas the strength of the Roman legions lay in fighting at close quarters. In the case of volunteers attacking an advancing army of French this would not be so, for the rifle would be quite as much in favour of one side as of the other. Still, however, there is much in the plan suggested that deserves consideration, and we extract the passages in which the writer explains the readiest and best mode of carrying out the movement he advocates. After describing the organisation of the corps, the assembling of a body when the news of the invasion is first announced, and bringing that within a short distance of the advanced posts of the attacking column, he continues:

It is now to be imagined that one of the four horsemen of the Centurion, and the four horsemen of the Captains, will—having ridden forward separately—return and report that the head of the enemy is about a mile off, is of such-and-such a width, and will soon show itself; when, the preliminary dispositions of creating impediments, &c. having been already taken, the volunteers will take up each his first position for action. He is then to understand that from that moment he will receive no orders from any one—only information; that his business is simply to kill an enemy, shift his position when he thinks it necessary, and never to expose himself to any risk; that with regard to every change of position he makes—all of which are to be left entirely to his own individual discretion, whether to advance, to move sideways, or to retreat—he is to give notice on his whistle to his two sidemen; but that finally he is to recover as nearly as he can some point in the perpendicular drawn from the point on which he first took his station, to the straight line drawn through his particular district, parallel to the line of the enemy's advance. The whole are to understand that the single and simple principle of their mode of fighting is to be this, viz. that they are never individually or collectively to make any stand; never to engage in any reciprocating fire with the enemy, in the nature of a skirmish; never to defend any position against an approaching attack of the enemy; always to recede, as each man at his own discretion may think expedient, from one point to another, without any orders; that the point of honour for each man is to endeavour to bewilder, deceive, and avoid the enemy—always to fire when he thinks himself sure of hitting an enemy, if he can do so at little or no risk to himself; never to fire unless he believes himself to have true aim at one; and throughout to consider himself bound in honour to his neighbours and to his cause never to expose himself to any risk that he can possibly avoid in performing these simple duties. . . . These 105 men, each acting after the fashion I have described, and spread over 525 yards, will indicate to the enemy, by the first few shots they make, that a certain irregular but definite line is defensively occupied; and I will suppose the enemy to throw out a large body of skirmishers, who advance rapidly to attack this line. Thereupon each volunteer, according to his discretion, will take, some one shot, some two, some no shot at all, at an advancing skirmisher, and retreat and halt—retreat and halt—always taking a shot when he can obtain an aim.

And at last, I will suppose the enemy's skirmishers to occupy the line which the volunteers originally seemed to occupy. During the short time they will take to effect this occupation, they will have been completely exposed; and if the volunteers handle the rifle as well as their ancestors did the bow, they will easily have killed 100 of the skirmishers, while it will only be by the merest accident if they themselves shall have lost a single one of their own number. The skirmishers having succeeded, as they may think, in driving the volunteers out of, and in occupying themselves, the position originally taken up by the volunteers, now find that these volunteers appear to have taken up a similar position—say 600 yards distant from their first—from which shots are pitching into them as before. I will suppose the skirmishers to continue their advance (but under the same conditions as before), and apparently to win 600 yards more ground; the volunteers will now have given up three-quarters of a mile of ground—will have killed at least double their own number—and probably will not have lost a single man themselves. But what is very wonderful, although so simple, is that all this while, and although no orders have been given, and although each man has been acting on his own mere view and discretion throughout, the whole 105 have been collectively acting as if in perfect obedience to a presiding and directing intelligence—ever applying itself with perfect wisdom to every emergency on the instant it arises—and still more wonderful is it, that all this time they have been unconsciously moulding themselves into an automatic organisation, and that they are now about, with similar unconsciousness, to make their own body itself a part of a larger body. For, in receding for three-quarters of a mile, they fall back upon the advance of the 105 volunteers of the next adjoining district in their rear; and the enemy's skirmishers, by advancing three-quarters of a mile, are not only headed by 210 men, but their flanks become exposed to the operations of the other volunteers who are advancing from the adjoining lateral districts. These laterally advancing bodies of volunteers automatically connect themselves with those already engaged, and thus a loop begins to form itself, the sides of which automatically prolong themselves as the hostile column advances. And now I will suppose the hostile column, in its advance on London from its base in Sussex, to have attained a length of forty miles, and that a loop of volunteer riflemen has automatically formed round it in the manner I have endeavoured to describe. Then, as there are 70,400 yards in forty miles, and as the column has two flanks, there will be not fewer than 14,080 rifle volunteers on each of the enemy's flanks—or 28,160 on both flanks, and an additional number opposite the column's head, proportionate to the development of the head.

There is apparent good in this; but we must leave it to the criticism of those better acquainted with military science than we are.

*The Castes of Edinburgh.* By JOHN HEITON, of Darnick Tower. Edinburgh: John Menzies. London: Houlston and Wright. pp. 247.

AS MR. HEITON, more *Scotico*, takes care to inform us on his title-page that he is "of Darnick Tower," we presume that he belongs to the Scottish "caste" of "lairds," a class not hitherto much given to the cultivation of literature. Whoever he may be, his little volume is creditable both to his heart and his head, although its contents have somewhat disappointed us. The title promises more than the book performs. The Modern Athens has had to part with much, but its caste-system remains, all the more flourishing perhaps because it has lost its Scotts, Jeffreys, Wilsons, and Hamiltons, and that in its population only two or three notabilities—an Aytoun, a Blackie (the list is almost ended)—are to be found here and there, *rari nantes in gurgite vasto*. Nowhere in the world is the Sebastopol of high society more fiercely defended against the assaults of the trading classes than in Edinburgh, which can scarcely boast of a single resident peer, and where the aristocracy is judicial and legal, with a slight admixture from the realms of Laird-dom. A lively description of this state of things might have been amusing; we know not under what other aspect the Edinburgh of to-day could be made so. Mr. Heiton has neither the malice nor the knowledge requisite for the task. He writes like an "outsider," who has seen Edinburgh society only in Princes-street or George-street, and whose scanty personal knowledge of its present has to be eked out by quotations from the anecdotal records of its past. In the not very eminent journal from which they are collected, Mr. Heiton's rather vague and moralising sketches were perhaps in place, but they scarcely deserved republication. Some good stories, however, are scattered through his pages, and occasionally, though not very often, we stumble upon something that has not appeared before in print. Here are two anecdotes, the first of them new (to us at least), the second as old as its eccentric hero:

Street preaching, were it to become fashionable—which it will never do until some "big wigs," or Peter Scott himself, come out—might yield us some right men. As yet we have had none but half-crazed enthusiasts. There could be no harm in the practice, and a chance of some good. There are bits of soil among the rocks where goats might nibble. We doubt if they would be tempted by such means as those in operation; take the following example: One night, while Daddy Flockhart was preaching on the High Street, he had a very small company, but there were among them some of those lost sheep who frequent the pavement of that part of the city. He could not get them to stand and listen, and waxed more wroth than was his custom. "I canna get ye to stand and hear me, but the time is sure to come when ye'll no only stand but ye'll be a' trying, by tugging at my coat tail, to get wi' me into heaven; but ye'll maybe find, to your cost, that that day I'll hae on a jacket." Harry Erskine dropt some seeds in a very dry place among the whin boulders of infidelity. Hugo Arnott, of whom we have said something already, openly professed infidel principles. He happened one Sunday afternoon to be on horseback when he met Mr. Erskine returning from divine service. "Where have you been, Harry?" asked the spare ghost-like historian. "What has a man of your sense to do among a parcel of old women? What did you expect to hear; where was your text?" "Our text," replied Harry, "was in the 6th chapter of the Revelations, 'And I looked and beheld a pale horse: and his name who sat on him was Death, and Hell followed with him.'" Mr. Arnott, who was actually on a pale horse, felt the sarcasm in all its force, and muttering a hasty exclamation rode off.

The same mixture of old and new is observable in the following passage:

At the present day the gorgeous clan colours formerly worn in the Highlands are very generally superseded by the dull uniform grey of the shep-

herd's plaid, a species of stuff which Lord Brougham has fairly immortalised. Everybody who has seen his Lordship for the last twenty years or so, has seen the famous black and white trousers in which he delights. The fact as to these monotonously succeeding garments, we believe from good authority, to be this: When Lord Brougham was in Inverness—about the time referred to—he purchased from Mr. Macdougall cloth for no less than forty pairs of shepherd tartan trousers, and in this ample supply he has been going on ever since. The tendency of greyish stuff, however, to take the place of the ancient clan colours would not have been less marked had Lord Brougham never worn anything but broadcloth. We have said that his Lordship purchased cloth for forty pairs, a rather startling fact, only to be explained by the *res gesta*. The order, we believe, was cloth for three pairs, but the Highland dealer having mistaken the order sent three pieces. His Lordship got three pairs cut off, and returned the rest, but the Highlander, with characteristic perseverance, again sent the iecesto his Lordship, who, for the humour of the thing, consented to retain them. We may call this a "drapery" anecdote, and the following may very appropriately accompany it. Lord Campbell relates of Lord Brougham what he calls a "napery" one, and which has been attributed to meaner authorities. Mr. Brougham, while a youth, resolved on performing a pedestrian tour to the Trossachs. At Stirling he "put up" at the house of a lady who had dealings with his father. Everything was arranged for the comfort of the future Chancellor till the morning, when a loud knocking was heard at the door of the young barrister—"Get up, Maister Henry," cried the old hostess; "there's twa southrons come to their breakfast—your sheet is the only table-cloth we've got in the house, and we wad like to be decent."

Mr. Heiton's little volume will not call "Peter's Letters" to mind, nor has he the raciness and originality of Dean Ramsay; but he moralises and lectures more than either. His mild denunciations of the over-activity and numbers of Edinburgh lawyers, and of the ignorance and wretchedness in which a large section of the population of the Modern Athens is sunk, may do good, and cannot possibly do harm.

*Some Account of the ancient Borough Town of Plympton St. Maurice, or Plympton Earl; with Memoirs of the Reynolds Family.* By WILLIAM COTTON, a Freeman of the Borough. (John Russell Smith. 1859. pp. 129.)—This is a slight tribute to the memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds from a country admirer. Mr. Cotton says of his native Plympton:

The birthplace of so great a genius as Reynolds will, doubtless, hereafter become an object of deep interest to artists yet unborn, and the streets of his native town, the school in which he received the rudiments of parental education, and the beautiful fields and lanes through which he oftentimes strayed in his youth, will be visited with perhaps as much delight as the quiet banks of the Avon, or the bold scenery of *Argvù*, amid the *Euganean* hills. Let us then hope that the walls of the quaint old schoolroom will be carefully kept in repair by the trustees, and that the memory of England's greatest portrait-painter will be preserved in the valley of the Plym as long as the world endures.

The connection of Sir Joshua Reynolds's family with the town of Plympton is well known; and Mr. Cotton has carefully connected various archaeological facts and data illustrative of the birth-place of our greatest English portrait-painter. The latter of the volumes contains a list of, and criticisms on, the various works of Sir Joshua.

*A Manual of Domestic Economy; with Hints on Domestic Medicine and Surgery.* By W. B. TEGETMEIER. Fifth Edition. (Groombridge and Sons. pp. 176.)—This issue of a fifth edition of Mr. Tegetmeier's "Manual of Domestic Economy" is a good indication of the approbation with which it has been received by the public. The science of domestic economy is one which is much studied nowadays, and it is only natural that with the increase of national and individual wealth should arise a disposition to know how to live—in other words, how to use prosperity and wealth so as to conduce to the greatest amount of enjoyment. The consequence of this is that all books treating the *Savoir Vivre* as an art, and treating it with knowledge and authority, are certain of success. Mr. Tegetmeier's volume is filled with a great deal of important information upon many branches of domestic economy, clearly and agreeably related, and thoroughly deserves the approbation with which it has been received.

*The Year-Book of Facts in Science and Art.* By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A. (Kent and Co. pp. 288.)—Another of those useful and pleasant little volumes in which Mr. Timbs annually records the advance of science and art. Let those who maintain that the past year has not been one of great events turn over these pages, and set their minds at rest. For a frontispiece we have the bold and handsome face of McClintock, who, with his brave companions, did one of the best and bravest things of which the year can boast. In the letter-press, too, there is much of that expedition and its results. Afterwards come a multitude of excellent novelties and improvements in the mechanical and useful arts, discoveries in natural philosophy, chemical and electrical science, zoology, geology, and meteorology. The volume is sure of a ready sale.

*Country Trips: a Series of Descriptive Visits to Places of Interest in various parts of England.* By W. J. PINKS. Vol. I. (J. T. Pickburn. pp. 146.) These pleasant little descriptive sketches have already appeared in the columns of one of the cheap local papers which the abolition of the stamp has been the means of sowing about the precincts of London—the *Clerkenwell News*. They narrate trips and visits to places of note in different parts of England, are well and pleasantly written, and would do no discredit to a more pretentious journal than the *Clerkenwell News*. After so good a specimen, we can only hope that Mr. Pinks will not be long before he gives us another volume.

*Dramatic Scenes from Standard Authors for Private Representation and Schools.* By CHARLES WILLIAM SMITH, Professor of Elocution. Author of "Hints on Elocution," &c. (Routledge, Warne, and Routledge. 1860. pp. 309.)—This little volume supplies a real want. Most of the previously published "Speakers," with their long monotonous soliloquies and pieces chosen rather for their supposed poetry than for any dramatic excellence, are almost useless as helps to the study of elocution. Mr. Smith has made his selection from various dramatic writers, chiefly modern, with very great taste and judgment. It is a real gain to have got rid of the hackneyed stock extracts which form the staple of so many "Speakers." We have now had quite enough of Norral and the Grampian Hills—*et hoc genus omne*.



*Men who have made themselves.* (James Blackwood. pp. 358.) A collection of short but well-written biographical sketches of "self-made men." An instructive book to put into the hands of the young.

We have also received *The Wild Flowers of England.* By the Rev. ROBERT TIAS. Part XXII. (Houlston and Wright.)—*Routledge's Illustrated Natural History.* By the Rev. J. G. WOOD. Part XI. (Routledge.)—A pamphlet *On the Employment of Trained Nurses among the Labouring Poor.* By a PHYSICIAN. (John Churchill.)—*Good Words.* Edited by Dr. NORMAN MACLEOD. Part II. (Sampson Low, Son, and Co.)—*The Phytologist.* No. CCXVI. (William Pamplin.)—*A Letter to Colonel Arthur Cotton, upon the Introduction of Railways in India upon the English Plan.* By E. E. MERRALL. (Effingham Wilson.)—*Old John Bull in a New Coat; or Modern Practice Engrafted upon Olden Principles.* By a dutiful and loving Son. (Hatchard and Co.) A Reform pamphlet of merit and spirit.

### THE MAGAZINES.

THE *Dublin University Magazine* opens a very entertaining number with some interesting remarks upon the "Advances towards Liberty in France;" the writer of which does not look hopefully upon the short steps in that direction perceptible in French politics. The following observations on the tendency of absolutism are worth attention:

As matters now stand, loyalty to a legitimate dynasty, deference to ancient aristocracy, and any hope of such self-government as we enjoy, have given place to blind devotion and obedience to a dictator with a military name. Unhappily, there are strong reasons for doubting whether Parliamentary institutions will flourish among southern nations, which want that special education for public life demanded by political self-government, and which have so long been accustomed to be ruled by *gants de fer et pattes de velours*. Yet the sons of France, who not deem the history of their forefathers an old almanack, have before them a precedent in the only hopeful party movement their country ever knew—the once famous Fronde, a struggle which, like the great English contemporary rebellion, was of the Parliament against the Crown; an attempt, by raising a barrier against the monarchy, to secure liberty: the object of the Frondeurs having been to limit the royal authority. Their declaration of 1648 was a veritable constitution charter, based on sound, undying principles. The existing Legislative Body is a mock representation of universal suffrage, a parliament packed with acknowledged "government candidates;" and the Council of State is also a mockery of our hereditary Chamber. Opinion is not spontaneous, but instructed, in these assemblies; and not until the representative system is established on the principle of real responsibility to the country; until it is reformed and purified by restricting the suffrage to men who feel and take an interest in its exercise, will freedom of speech in the national councils give them dignity. Universal suffrage and the ballot, deemed by some a guarantee of liberty, were promoted by the President of the Republic to insure his election as Dictator, and have proved (according to M. Vacherot, who is a sanguine advocate of that illusion, a democracy), a decided toy and oppressive instrument. The problem for France is the organisation of a free parliament, which shall found an hereditary monarchy and aristocracy, limited in action by responsibility to the nation.

Judge Haliburton's "Season Ticket" is, of course, one of the most readable papers in the number, though this time he rides a little wild upon his favourite hobby, the Colonies. Here, however, is a passage worthy of Sam Slick in his best days:

Well, to my mind, looking-glasses are the greatest enemies ladies have; they ought all to be broken to everlastin' smash. It isn't that they are false, for they ain't; they will reflect the truth if they are allowed. But, unfortunately, truth never looks into them. When a woman consults her glass, she wishes to be pleased, she wants to be flattered, and to be put on good terms with herself, so she treats it as she would her lover; she goes up to it all smiles, looking as amiable and as beautiful as she can. She assumes the most winning air; she gazes at the image with all the affection she can call up, her eyes beam with intelligence and with love, and her lips appear all a woman could wish, or a man covet. Well, in course the mirror gives back that false face to its owner, as it receives it; it ain't fair, therefore, to blame it for being unfaithful; but as ladies can't use it without deceivin' of themselves, why, total abstinence from it would be better. Now, people may deceive themselves if they have a mind to, but they can't go on for ever. Time will tell tales. Whatever year a gall is born in, she has contemporaries; when she looks at them and sees that they are ageing, or the worse for wear, she tries to recall the days of her youth, and finds that they are lost in the distance, and when she sees her schoolfellows and playmates married and parents themselves, all the glasses in the world fail at last to make her believe she is still young.

And here an anecdote that reminds us of the immortal clockmaker:

I must tell you that story, for it is a fact, I assure you. He was the nigger butler to my brother, the member to Congress for Virginny. He had permission to spouse Milken Sally, a slave on another plantation. A night was fixed for the ceremony, the company assembled, and the coloured preacher there to tie the nuptial knot. Well, they waited and waited for ever so long, but the bride didn't make her appearance. At last Sam grew impatient, so said he to the preacher, "Look here, Broder Cullifer, it's no use waitin' for that darkey, I knows her like a book, she's dropped asleep settin' fore de fire—I've authorised to speak for her, so jest go ahead jest the same as if she was here." Old Cullifer thought it a wise suggestion, and proceeded with the service that united them in the holy bonds of matrimony. When the ceremony was over off started the bridegroom in search of the absent bride, and sure enough, when he reached her cabin there he found her fast asleep by the fire, with some of her finery in her hand; and she was terribly riled when she heard the wedding had come off and she was not there.

The *Universal Review* has a well-written, scholarlike article, from the pen of James Hannay, on the congenial subject of Father Prout and his "Reliques" lately republished by Mr. Bohn. The following observations upon Prout's humorous use of the dead languages are admirable:

But as for national humour in general, "viderit Democritus," as Cicero says. Prout's "Reliques" have many points of interest about them; and we must be content with what we have already indicated touching the Irish character of his humour. Be it noted, however, that all the rest of his literary genius—its mode of employment included—takes its colour from this central fact about the man. He sports with his scholarship, just as he quizzes Ultramontanum, and fires arrows at "Repale." Firmly believing in the classics, he shows his love for them as a man shows his love for his children—by playing with them. He takes the grand old language of Rome, the Middle Ages, and Christianity, and

versifies in it "Nora Creina" and "Judy Callaghan." But to be fanny in Latin you must know Latin. When Erasmus published his "Praise of Folly," nobody thought that it proved him to be a fool. Prout was making a fight for the ancient tongues, and this was the kind of way he chose to show his regard for them.

Is Mr. Hannay quite right, however, when he declares that Prout finds little favour in the eyes of "Cockney journalists," who, according to Mr. Hannay, "hate the classics always, and doubly in connection with humour and liveliness?" Mr. Hannay rebukes the old Frasersians, and with much justice, for the too much vigour of their language; yet he is apt to run into a very similar excess when he refers to those who are not fortunate enough to agree with him.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* has an interesting article, made up from some old "Pictures of Spain and the Spaniards," in a rare old folio collection of travels published in 1705. The author so resuscitated appears to have been "a keen-witted, sensible, lady-traveller, possessing special opportunities of intimately mingling in every class of Spanish society;" and her sketches of life in Spain at that early period (1679-81) are exceedingly lively. Among other interesting papers pertaining to archaeology is a very valuable one on Westminster Abbey, which has been already delivered in the form of a lecture to the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The *Spiritual Magazine* is a new periodical, especially devoted to the record of phenomena connected with Spiritualism and comments thereupon. In an article headed "Mr. Howitt and Mr. Dickens," which reproduces the letter which the former gentleman published in the *Critic* respecting the haunted house at Cheshunt, we are treated rather harshly by the writer, who says: "The Editor of the *Critic* is content to be one of Mr. Dickens's lacqueys, and to applaud the shortcomings of his master." Seeing that we have been charged more than once with exhibiting animus against Mr. Dickens—which is as true as the assertion of the writer in the *Spiritual Magazine*—we find ourselves in the dilemma of the politician who complained that his Radical friends called him a Tory, whilst his Conservative friends denounced him as a Radical; whereas he was, in fact, what we are, impartial. Judging, however, by the specimen before us, Spiritualism has a tendency to personality; for at page 90 we find a furious attack upon the supposed writer of an account of Mr. Harris's sermon which appeared in the *Morning Advertiser*. After soundly rating the supposed writer by name, for having misrepresented Mr. Harris, we are told that he (the supposed writer) "has been a frequent seeker after, and devotee of, the physical phenomena. It was only the Friday previous to the sermon which he so misreported that he was assisting at these manifestations, which it now suits him, or perhaps his masters in the newspaper, to condemn, at a company in the City of London, composed of fourteen of its leading merchants and others. So much for newspaper editors!" The taste and grammar of the paragraph are about on a par; but we have yet to learn that a man who seeks after demonstrations, that is to say, tries to become a witness of some of those marvels which he is otherwise obliged to take at second-hand, thereby loses his title to freedom of criticism. The writer in the *Spiritual Magazine* goes on to inform us that Mr. Harris, far from denouncing Spiritualism, "is himself one of its highest examples and most eloquent exponents, being a highly-developed and inspiritual medium, and constantly the subject of magnetic trance." The very discourse referred to was, it is said "delivered by him in a mediumistic state." The number also contains a short paper on "Our Public Teachers and the Study of Spiritual Laws," by the celebrated Mr. D. D. Home, which is intended for a protest against the popular disbelief in spiritualist phenomena and the scorn with which spiritualist theories are received by those who are wise according to this world's wisdom. We must not omit noticing that, in referring to ourselves as "one of Mr. Dickens's lacqueys," the polite Spiritualist promises "in an early number to enlighten the public as to those gentlemen of the press, and their manners and customs." "We are," he adds, "well acquainted with their natural history."

### BOOKS RESERVED FOR REVIEW.

*On the Study of Modern Languages in General and the English Language in Particular.* By DAVID ASHER, Ph.D. (Triibner.)—A short, though apparently learned, contribution to philological literature.

*Ballads and Metrical Sketches.* By GEORGE F. PRESTON. (W. Kent and Co.)—A volume of poetry which seems to deserve a careful examination.

*A Vision of Barbarossa, and other Poems.* By WILLIAM STIGANT. (Chapman and Hall.)—Which also has merit enough to have a patient hearing, though the vice of word-painting be visible upon every page we have opened.

*A General History of Hampshire.* By B. B. WOODWARD, B.A. (James S. Virtue.) Parts I., II., III., IV. The first four parts of a county history, which has evidently cost its author no slight amount of labour in getting up. The form is a quarto, and the getting up everything that paper, type, and engraving can make it. Numerous fine steel engravings, portraits of county celebrities, and views of the seats of the gentry, are liberally bestowed throughout. The book is creditable alike to author and publisher.

*Irvingiana: a Memorial of Washington Irving.* (New York: C. B. Richardson. London: Sampson Low, Son and Co.)—A personal friend has done for Washington Irving what some one has done for Lord Macaulay—written a sketchy biography, collected a few anecdotes, so as to have something saleable ready the morning after he died. We shall return to this memorial of Washington Irving very shortly.

*Old Friends and New Acquaintances.* By AGNES STRICKLAND, (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)—A charming collection of tales by Miss Strickland, some of which have already appeared in print, and others which now appear for the first time. They will, of course, demand our early attention.

*New Relations; and Bachelor's Hall.* By URBIN RUS. (Charles Westerton.)—A novel, of which all we know at present is that it has the merit of being in one volume.

# THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

## ART AND ARTISTS.

### THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

ON SATURDAY LAST the rooms of the British Institution were opened to those who were favoured with tickets for the private view, and on Monday the doors were free to the great shilling-paying public. As the earliest exhibition of paintings in the year, the collection of modern works annually brought together about this time in Pall-Mall excites very considerable interest. It is the first bloom of the artistic spring; and if those who exhibit there do reserve their best energies for Suffolk-street and Trafalgar-square, there is always a sufficient selection of very fair pictures, and ample opportunities for admiration and eulogy.

In reviewing an exhibition, it is generally the custom to begin by pronouncing it better or worse than its predecessors; but, apart from an inability to understand the use of this, we profess ourselves quite unable to draw such a comparison. It is sufficient for us that in the exhibition this year there are 632 paintings, and 17 pieces of sculpture; and that of these there are some half a dozen really admirable pictures, besides about two score more which deserve commendation for some quality or other. Let us briefly attempt to signalise and do justice to some of these.

Of all the pictures in these three rooms, that to which we are inclined to give the palm of pre-eminence is No. 135. It is called "Fondly Gazing," and is by Mr. George Smith. It is a young mother by the cradle of her baby—an old subject, but never too old when treated as it is here. The picture has one grave fault, the heavy blackness of the background, which was doubtless intended to throw the group into relief; but, with that exception, it is admirable. The figure of the mother a graceful, refined blonde—the tender, rosy freshness of the babe, so delicate and so real—are perfectly delicious. In the careful painting of the quilted coverlet to the cot, Mr. Smith has yielded to a little pardonable vanity in showing that an English pencil may rival Jerberg and Maas; but it is not so much for its manipulative skill as for its feeling and truth that we select his picture for special commendation.

Next to Mr. Smith's work, though of quite another *genre*, we are disposed to rank No. 62, "Nottingham," by Mr. H. Dawson. It is a warm, luminous, and very beautiful view of the town which Mr. Dawson loves to paint. The City of Stockings and of Lace is not a very lovely one to look at, bristling as it does with factory chimneys and canopied with smoke; but Mr. Dawson contrives to throw around it a mantle of light, and to bind it with a girdle of waters, so that it is as gorgeous as Camelot and as noble as Palmyra. The silver Trent winds below, and on it a light shallop with a sail. The breeze that swells the canvas and lifts the pall of smoke that overhangs the town, ruffles the surface of the water into ripples, which are gilded by the reflection of the setting sun. There are grassy banks and a road, full of beautiful and fantastic effects of light as it struggles through the brambles. Afar off is the setting sun, falling behind a bank of clouds; and to the right the hive of human industry, smoking, toiling, seething amid the eternal beauties of nature.

Very nearly equal in excellence to this is No. 376, "Westminster Palace from the Thames," a capital representation of the great river by Mr. J. Danby. The atmospheric effects in this picture—the sun struggling through a thin fog—are excellent. It may be hypercriticism, but we almost wish the Thames water had not been painted so *very clean*. Every one knows better than that.

Among the gems of the collection we are also disposed to rank a very small "bit" by J. Hayllar, No. 599, "The Witness-Box." Very carefully painted, and with admirable expression. No mistaking that shrewd, cunning face, and the leer with which the oft-chased but unconvicted poacher puts his hand to his ear, and gains time to answer under pretence that he is a "leetle 'ard of 'earing."

We return to the first room, and open our catalogue for a regular progression. No. 2, "The Needle Rocks, near Howth, Dublin," by Mr. E. Hayes, is a very creditable representation of a wild piece of coast scenery, painted by an Irish artist, whose name is getting to be known in England. At No. 32 we come upon a quaint piece of drollery, by George Cruikshank—not good painting, of course, but clever and funny, as all that this prince of humorists does ever is. It is "Sir Walter Raleigh smoking his first pipe in England, and his servant, supposing his master to be on fire, throwing a pitcher of water over him." There he sits, the discoverer of the potato and "the herb *Nicotiana*," his legs crossed, his head thrown back, his pipe alit, and he in the full enjoyment of its narcotic effect; the servant is rushing in, can in hand, and in another moment, souse! Sir Walter will be in a worse plight than when he cast his cloak in the mire for the sake of his Royal Mistress. Near to this is a striking picture by John Gilbert, No. 33, "The King's Artillery at Marston Moor," very black and smudgy, but bold and vigorous in drawing, and with great vigour and conception.

No. 46, "The House where Titian was born," is unlike anything we have ever seen from the easel of its painter, James Holland. It may be objected against it that the green of the foliage has too much

yellow in it, and that the Alpine background is weak; but to our thinking the fountain and group of girls around it is exquisite. There are two other pictures by this artist in the exhibition, of which we decidedly prefer 235, "Coast of Genoa"—a masterly, well-painted piece of shore life, albeit the fidelity with which the calcareous nature of the Genoese coast is rendered may appear unnatural to those accustomed to a shore of "yellow sands."

When will Mr. Ansdell get over the effects of his journey to Spain in the company of Mr. Philip? He has become Philipised as previously he was Landseerised, and, if truth must be spoken, is "neither fish nor flesh nor good red herring." His animals are not so good as they used to be; and his males and females, his seniors and senoras, his majos and his majas—he never can hope to rival Mr. Philip. Look at this lady as she stoops over the flowers! Where is the blood, the race, the *chique*, of the worst of Philip's superb Spaniardesses? Then as to the drawing—is the man standing on a level with the mule, or not? And then that streak of blue, which—as a similar performance in red began in the beadle's waistcoat and ended by being port wine in a decanter—begins in the sky, passes through the scarf of the peasant into the curtain of the window, and thence by the hair of the senora down to the very end of the mule's nose!

Near to this is 74, a very bright little picture of the "Chateau d'Amboise," by W. N. Hardwick; and 77, "Rough Beagles," by Thomas Earl, whose pictures (there are three of them) this year prove that, if he only had the courage to adopt an original style instead of accepting the old mannerisms, he would take very high rank as an animal-painter. Mr. Haghe scarcely equals himself in his "St. Jacques, Antwerp" (87); but he takes ample revenge in the luminous beauty of his "Interior of the Church of St. Gomar, at Lierre, Belgium," the finest interior in the exhibition.

We are glad to see Mr. J. D. Wingfield devoting his facile and clever brush to such pleasant little things as (89) "Near Snowdon—Dun Saesnaig." This artist has no less than seven pictures in the Exhibition, most of them favourable specimens of his qualities. What does he mean by calling 305 "The Puzzled Painter"? The painter is himself, no doubt; but what is he puzzled at? Whether the picture in his hand be his own or a Titian, we fancy that he will not be the only one that is "puzzled" by this title.

The general objection to Mr. Clarke's picture (119), "The Dawning of Genius," will be that it is too thinly painted. Yet it is very charming, beautifully drawn and grouped, and thought out with care.

"Pilfering Pug" (133), by Mr. G. Lance, is just what the title and the artist would lead us to expect. Pug is quite at home among the fruit, and the fruit is capitably painted. It is not always, however, that Mr. Lance's titles lead us to a clear understanding of his meaning. Who, for instance, would suppose that "Before the Masquerade, Venice" (193), was intended to signify a merry but somewhat intoxicated person, surrounded by a superabundance of ripe fruit and handling a bottle, of which he appears to have made too good a use?

"A Welsh Cabin" (142) is the only work which D. W. Deane has sent this year; and, although it is less gloomy in effect than the works he has favoured the public with of late, we cannot say much in its favour when we remember how much this artist really can do. To be frank with Mr. Deane, we are afraid that idleness is his bane. He has the making of a Teniers in him, and might be one of the very foremost painters of the day.

Still harping on the Shakespearian string, Mr. Gilbert gives us (159) a scene from the "Taming of the Shrew." There is vigour in the piece, but the bearing of Petruchio is certainly ungraceful. The comic terror on the faces of "Nathaniel, Gregory, Philip," is well rendered.

Where did Mr. H. Weigall borrow his type for his not displeasing picture (187), "Eccole, Signori"? The fair violet-seller is certainly not Italian in character, but *piquante* and saucy enough for an Irish colleen.

As we have gone through the North Room as well as exhausted our space, we shall make our observations upon the two remaining salons the subject of another article.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FUNDS of the National Gallery, and the sins of omission and commission of Sir Charles Eastlake as Director of that institution, are topics which will call forth some rather strong animadversions in the House of Commons upon the next discussion of the estimates. The remarks made by us upon the apathy shown by Sir Charles Eastlake on the occasion of the Northwick sale, when he allowed so many noble pictures—Garofalos, Giorgiones, Murillos, Cuyyps, Wilsons, MacIses, and others, too numerous to be now mentioned—to pass into private hands, without any exertion on his part to secure them for the nation, have not, we understand, been without effect in influential quarters. Being the only journal that spoke out upon the occasion of the Northwick sale, we take some little credit to ourselves for protesting, as we did, against Sir Charles Eastlake's indifference with regard to it. But, after all, we were only the mouth-



piece of the deeply-felt dissatisfaction of the artistic world on the subject. Some of those pictures which the Director of the National Gallery never bid for, as the Garofalo, the Giorgione, and the Richard Wilson ("Cicero's Villa"), will, in all probability, be exhibited soon at the British Institution, when the public will have an opportunity of judging of their merits, and some of them will perhaps not inaptly apply to Sir Charles Eastlake the words of our poet-senator:

A man's best things are nearest him,  
Lie close about his feet;  
It is the distant and the dim  
That we are sick to greet!

It was in the dim distance of Madrid that our "Director," in company with Mr. Otto Mündler, proposed to lay out some of that money (which he might have spent with so much advantage at Cheltenham) upon the purchase of one or two pictures from the collection of Senor Madoz: but in this he was, alas! disappointed; for, after all his labour and pains in journeying and negotiating, he was obliged to return *re infecta*, the Senor declining to treat for anything short of his entire collection. For this, perhaps, some will be disposed to commiserate poor Sir Charles Eastlake, much in the same way that Sir Robert Peel did the Chancellor of the Exchequer sitting opposite to him, as "a good man striving with adversity," whom an ancient writer represented as "a spectacle for the gods." But in our "Director's" next proceeding there is no place for commiseration. Baffled at Madrid, the hours of the year passing quickly away, and the unspent money of the nation still chinking in his pocket—that money, we repeat, which might have been so profitably laid out at Cheltenham—what does he do? Why, hearing of a sale of pictures at Hanover, he forthwith repairs to that cradle of our Royal house, still in company with Mr. Otto Mündler, his "guide, philosopher, and friend," and there buys, at an expense of eleven or twelve hundred pounds apiece (perhaps more—we forget the precise sums), two pictures, said to be Ruysdaels, and representing cascades, executed in the best style of that master. Upon his return to London these pictures are hung up and exhibited in the National Gallery. They fail, however, to attract much public attention. Visitors do not fall into raptures as they gaze upon them. And why? Ruysdael was a great master. His solemn woods and groves, his sparkling cascades and rushing waterfalls, his tumultuous seas, and the long-rolling wave of the ocean bursting in white foam upon the beach, have long been the admiration of all who regard truthfulness to nature as being the principal characteristic of the artist. Why then, we ask, have not the two newly-acquired pictures in the National Gallery called forth some of this admiration? Simply because only one of them is by Ruysdael at all, and that not in his best manner, but in what is called his "Everdingen style;" and because the other is nothing better than a copy from Ruysdael, perhaps by Van Kessel, not a bad artist in some respects, but compared with whom Jacob Ruysdael is as "Hyperion to a Satyr." So much for the two so-called Ruysdaels recently added to the National Gallery! Who would envy Sir Charles Eastlake his position when their *de-merits* come to be spoken about in the next discussion on the estimates?

**THE MONUMENT TO DR. ISAAC WATTS**, which it was resolved some time ago to erect in Southampton, and the design and execution of which were entrusted to Mr. R. C. Lucas, is, we are happy to say, progressing favourably towards its completion. The site allotted to the work is a most happy one, on a gentle natural mound, and in those fields now to be called "Watts Park," which it is said the poet had in his eye when composing the beautiful hymn, "Bright fields beyond the swelling floods." The statue, with its pedestal, will be nearly twenty feet high, and is to be executed in Sicilian marble. It was originally intended to execute it in Magnesian limestone; but, in consequence of a strong representation from the sculptor, the committee have been induced to decide in favour of the marble, generously doubling their subscriptions, so that there are sufficient funds now in hand for the statue, while the necessary amount for the pedestal with its basso-relievos will, it is expected, be forthcoming from an oratorio intended to be performed upon the completion of the work. From a photograph that we have seen of this monument, we are enabled to speak most favourably of its design. One of the basso-relievos exhibits to us the future divine, poet, and philosopher in the spring-time of his life. Another represents him in his more mature years, surrounded by a group of lovely children, who are "lisping to him their first lessons." In a third we see the philosopher, who, as Dr. Johnson says, "taught the art of reasoning and the science of the stars." The statue itself conveys an expressive likeness of Dr. Watts in the attitude of a preacher of the Gospel; while an archaic honeysuckle worked round the pedestal marks the simplicity and purity of his character.

**ON MONDAY EVENING** the annual *soirée* of the Photographic Society was held in Suffolk-street Gallery, where a dense throng of visitors attended. The guests were received by the Lord Chief Baron Sir F. Pollock, the president of the society. A large number of specimens, stereoscopic pictures, &c. were exhibited.

The bold and comprehensive scheme proposed by Mr. Thomas Fairbairn, for the foundation in Manchester of a permanent and free art gallery and museum on a grand scale, is much talked about. The words "art gallery," although perhaps the best that could have been selected, convey but a faint idea of the magnificent undertaking suggested. In the long

letter which he addressed to the local papers, Mr. Fairbairn proposes to erect, in a convenient and central situation, a palace, to be devoted to the arts, at a cost of not less than 100,000*l.* Under one roof he would collect, not only what the city already possesses in its various museums and art institutions, but would construct "rooms or saloons, with a floor area of 3000 square yards, which would give ample space for the proper arrangement of the largest collections of pictures and drawings of the ancient and modern schools, and would permit also, if desired, a chronological arrangement of the works of the several masters. In addition there should be corridors for works in sculpture, both original marbles and copies of the famous statues and groups which adorn the various capitals and cities of Europe. It might further be found exceedingly advantageous and interesting to devote one extensive hall to the portraiture of Lancashire worthies and local benefactors—a hall of fame, where aspiring youth might muse upon the features of the mighty dead, where one could claim a kind of acquaintance with the men whose genius and inventions had not only created industries, but built up empires, and with the illustrious men and women who, as authors or artists, philosophers or philanthropists, had shed a lustre upon the places of their birth. These rooms would occupy the upper floor of the proposed building. Below there might be formed lofty and well-lighted rooms for the exhibition of works of ornamental art; and others where models of inventions might be classified, and periodical exhibitions be held of the most approved and excellent specimens of the production, of the district." The subscription fund which is to accomplish all this is spoken of in Mr. Fairbairn's letter with the confidence of a man who never counts on failure. The 100,000*l.* is to be a free-will offering to the northern metropolis. The ways and means by which it is to be raised appear to command general approval, and it is evident that the whole scheme has been not only well considered, but is backed by the hearty concurrence of the leading men in the city. It is a proverb that in Manchester things are seldom done by halves, so that we may confidently anticipate that a northern National Gallery will before long be another "great fact."

We are sorry to find, from the report of the sub-committee appointed to make arrangements for the Memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851, that the rumour to which the *Art Journal* alluded is confirmed, and that the Government authorities have really set their faces against the erection of Mr. Durham's design. As we have already entered a protest against the very unfair treatment which Mr. Durham has experienced in this matter, we are the less disposed to observe any reticence with reference to the matter now. To be plain, we never remember such a flagrant example as this of the successful manner in which a certain kind of influential authority may be brought to bear upon public projects to the detriment of good taste and justice. Our readers will scarcely have forgotten how, when the committee, by an immense majority, selected the design of Mr. Durham, an attempt was made to bias their judgment by the production of a letter from the Prince Consort, recommending to the acceptance of the committee another design than that which they had almost unanimously selected. This proving of no avail—for the committee very rightly determined not to suffer any coercion in the matter—a proposal was made that Mr. Durham's design should be modified so as to include some of the features of the design which was favoured by the Prince—in other words, that there should be a kind of compromise; and as it had by that time become apparent that without some degree of compliance the obstacles to be apprehended from official quarters would be insuperable, attempts were made to bring about the required amalgamation. The result of this, and indeed the whole progress of the intrigue (for we can call it by no other name), is so well narrated in the following report of the sub-committee, that we cannot do better than refer the reader to that document, which was presented at a meeting lately held at the Mansion House, Alderman Challis in the chair. It is as follows:

In 1855, when the sum of 5212*l.* had been subscribed and paid in for the erection of a "Memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851," circumstances occurred which led to the postponement of the proposition. The money was invested, and the matter remained in abeyance for a year. In June 1856 the Rev. Dr. Booth and George Godwin, Esq., at the request of the executive committee, consented to act as honorary secretaries, and a sub-committee was appointed to endeavour to carry out the original design of the subscribers—the erection of a commemorative monument of the Great Exhibition of 1851. Various obstacles were removed, and the then Chief Commissioner of her Majesty's Works, now Lord Llanover, undertook, so soon as a design should be submitted to him, to decide if a site in the park could be given for it. Advertisements and a circular were accordingly issued, inviting artists of all nations to submit designs under certain stipulations, and these were translated and published in several foreign journals. In reply, twenty-two models and twenty-seven drawings were sent in. With the permission of the committee of Privy Council, these were exhibited to the public, during five weeks, at the museum of the Department of Art at South Kensington; the committee of the Architectural Museum allowing the use of their gallery for the purpose. Earl de Grey and Ripon (then Lord Goderich), Lord Monteagle, Mr. Tite, M.P., Mr. Westmacott, R.A., and Mr. MacIise, R.A., agreed, on invitation by the committee, to assist them in coming to a decision on the merits of the various designs. Several meetings were held, and ultimately design 22, afterwards found to be by Mr. Joseph Durham, was selected as the best. This was submitted to the then Chief Commissioner of Works, Lord John Manners, who after some time gave the committee to understand that, if pressed for an official reply, he should not be disposed to recommend to her Majesty the appropriation of a site in Hyde-park for its erection, but would willingly decide on any fresh design that might be submitted to him. Under these circumstances the committee looked about for some other course, and, an impression prevailing that an obelisk design would be more favourably received, invited one of the competitors who had submitted an obelisk, Mr. John Bell, to co-operate with Mr. Durham, in order that a design including that feature might be laid before the Chief Commissioner. Such a design was accordingly prepared and submitted to the Chief Commissioner, no longer Lord John Manners, but the Honourable Mr. Fitzroy, since deceased; and after various interviews, letters, and long consideration, the committee were informed, on the part of the Chief Commissioner, that, inasmuch as all permanent structures within the limits of the park were in his opinion undesirable, he could not grant the permission they sought! While these negotiations were going on, the determination to form elegantly-adorned gardens for the Horticultural Society, on

part of the land belonging to the Royal Commissioners for the Great Exhibition, in South Kensington, was arrived at, and the sub-committee have reason to believe that on application being made to the proper authorities a prominent and fitting site for the original design, modified to suit the altered circumstances, would be granted, with the full concurrence of the Royal Commissioners. Under these circumstances, the sub-committee have thought it right to lay this statement before the general committee, and to obtain their concurrence in making application for a site on the land of the Royal Commissioners. The amount now in the hands of the committee is 6045*l.* 6*s.* They entertain a confident hope that if this step be taken, and no fresh difficulties intervene, a memorial will yet be raised creditable to the arts of the country, and satisfactory to those illustrious and eminent persons who carried out to its successful issue the Great Exhibition of 1851.

GEORGE GODWIN, Hon. Sec.

January, 1860.

From this it will be seen that, because the committee persevered in the choice to which their own taste directed them—aided, moreover, as they were by the counsel of some of the first artists and connoisseurs of the day—and because they refused to submit to the dictation which was attempted to be laid upon them, an official rule is to be pleaded to exclude from Hyde-park a work which would be a real ornament, and would entitle us to say that we have at least one fine work in the national parks. There can be no doubt that if Mr. Bell's obelisk had been selected, in deference to the princely opinion, no difficulty would have been made about its being set up in Hyde-park. It appears now that application has been made to the Council of the Horticultural Society, who have appointed a committee of three to confer with the promoters of the Memorial. The Royal Commissioners have also stated their willingness to concur in the proposed arrangement.

### MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

**V**ERSATILE AS THE MUSICAL TALENTS of a gifted composer may be, it is quite possible that they may be exercised in a direction towards which they have little or no natural bias, and in such cases it is fair to predicate that the chances of success are always against the attempt. Mr. Leslie has a well-won reputation in the literature of sacred music. Orchestral works likewise testify to his learning and skill in the art of instrumentation, while as a writer of part-songs he claims a proud pre-eminence. From his mountain elevation in these different departments his eye has at length gazed on the bewitching walks of the lyric drama, and he has ventured to propitiate its goddess by an operetta entitled "Romance," brought out at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, on the 2nd inst. Whether, on a more mature consideration, a fitter medium might not have been found for his muse than the amours and other daring deeds of such a hero as Dick Turpin, is a question into which we are not now disposed to enter. Mr. J. Palgrave Simpson has supplied the libretto, which, in a literary point of view, is quite equal to the majority of such productions. The plot is simple to transparency. A certain *Lady Araminta Arabesque* (Miss Louisa Pyne) hears of the notorious Dick Turpin, and is half in love with him; a stranger (Mr. Harrison), anxious to obtain her hand, impersonates the notorious highwayman, and succeeds in his object. Mr. *Puddlemist*, Mayor of York (Mr. Honey), and Mrs. *Puddlemist* (Miss Thirlwall), are brought upon the scene. The singing and acting of the lynx-eyed and discerning podesta of York, as he approaches in imagination the capture of the "hero in villany," and at the same time the order of a "knight with belted knee," is, though somewhat extravagant, irresistibly amusing. The little snatches of melody sung and spoken by the amiable Mrs. *Puddlemist* add very materially to the bustling incidents with which they are connected. A ballad is given to Miss Pyne, "Poor silly heart;" one to Mr. Harrison, "Look forth;" and a buffo air for Mr. Honey, "Important is my mission"—all of which have claim to consideration from the manner of treatment. There are also short concerted pieces for the principals, and an admirably constructed part-song, "Welcome, spring," sung as a chorus. The overture is written with great judgment; and as the themes start forth they appear to shed additional lustre upon the surrounding harmonies. Throughout this first attempt at operatic writing, Mr. Leslie seems to exhibit a desire to steer clear of the showy style of writing, and in doing so he has frequently descended to commonplace. In more instances than one may be discovered exact sequences of notes worked in either by accidental coincidence or unconscious memory. The music is likewise too sombre in its character, and too narrow for the scope of such an artist as the heroine is for the display of florid vocalisation. If Mr. Leslie has not hit the mark exactly in this attempt, we are far from thinking that he has not been sufficiently successful to justify him in trying what he can yet do.

Handel and Mendelssohn shared the honours of an evening at Exeter Hall on Friday. The "Dettingen Te Deum" was selected by the Sacred Harmonic Society from the ponderous accumulations of the former, and the "Lobgesang" from the less ample choice of sacred things produced by the latter. It is hardly necessary to state that these gems had influence enough upon the public mind to render space during the time of performance extremely valuable. Hundreds of persons left the building unable to obtain admission anyhow. The disappointment caused thereby has suggested the policy of a repetition night on the 17th inst. The "Lobgesang" is now become familiar to the admirers of Mendelssohn, and its design—for a long time but dimly comprehended—clearly seen. Doubtlessly, the idea of a work, in which vocal and instrumental music should be of equal importance in developing a great poetical conception, took its rise from Beethoven's "Choral Fantasia," or the Choral Symphony in

D minor, perhaps in some measure from both. Mendelssohn has characterised the "Lobgesang," or Hymn of Praise, a sinfonia cantata. In general outline these works are nearly identical; but Beethoven has expended his resources principally on the instrumental portion, while Mendelssohn has reserved himself to give a more adequate expression to the concluding burst of praise. The hymn is preceded by three elaborate instrumental movements—the first an allegro un poco agitato, founded on a Lutheran chorale; and this is followed by an allegro un poco agitato, representing, like the corresponding movement in the Choral Symphony, the conflict between man's hopes and fears, painful despondency, and heaven-inspired faith. An adagio succeeds, indicative of peaceful repose, to which the foregoing movements have been merely preparative. In listening to details, few will fail to discover that each successive movement tends to heighten the feeling which it was Mendelssohn's object to excite, viz., a devout sense of the greatness and goodness of the Deity. There is very little assigned to soloists; but the six choruses are extremely rich in contrivance, and harmoniously coloured. With such a band as that under Mr. Costa's control, it would be a matter of some surprise if the "Lobgesang" does not gain upon every rehearing. The soloists engaged for the evening were Mme. Clara Novello, Miss Martin, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Sig. Belletti.

St. James's Hall presented a very gay and animated appearance on the 6th inst., the eleventh concert of the Monday Popular series. The programme, though less fresh than that of the week preceding, comprised several pieces in themselves admirable, and rendered popular by the manner in which they have from time to time been interpreted. A quintet in A major, for stringed instruments and clarinet (noticed in Vol. XX., No. 497, of the CRITIC), was repeated. On the occasion in question Herr Molique appeared as the substitute for Herr Becker, who sustained the leading violin part previously. Miss Arabella Goddard, as the pianist of the evening, chose the well-known sonata by Dussek, "Plus Ultra," for the pianoforte solo; also a sonata in E flat major, in which Mr. Lazarus had a share: the voluptuous tones breathed through the clarinet, and the artistic touches applied to the pianoforte, exhibited on the part of both executants a right appreciation of Weber in the subject they undertook to interpret. Of Beethoven's quartet in D major (op. 18), placed as the top stone in the instrumental structure, it is only necessary, in speaking of the effects produced, to revert to the artists who were engaged to play it. Mr. Sims Reeves and Miss Susannah Cole were the vocalists.

The London Glee and Madrigal Union are bringing their projected series of performances at the Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, to a close. From the richness of their stores, which every fresh week opens up, the public are beginning really to appreciate the value of the entertainments, as well from the amount of sterling musical knowledge that may be gleaned, as the gratification that cultivated tastes must experience from the highly-finished mode in which many of England's early composers and later favourites have their ideas expounded.

Christmas and its mimes now passed, the Directors of the Crystal Palace Company have resumed the Saturday Concerts. The alterations in the room set apart chiefly for musical purposes not being thoroughly complete, we forbear remark with reference to appearance, fittings, and the amount of acoustical improvements gained. In glancing at the programme of the 4th inst., we discovered among the instrumental pieces Beethoven's Symphony in A (No. 7); a new overture entitled "Faust," by Hugh Pierson; and a march by Leopold de Meyer, arranged for the orchestra by Hector Berlioz. The Symphony in A, one of Beethoven's colossal works, occupies nearly three-quarters of an hour in performance; and although to those but slenderly acquainted with the writings of this Teutonic Jupiter No. 7 appears to be confused and full of harsh combinations, it is nevertheless full of beauties, which every fresh hearing will reveal. At the present moment it is indebted chiefly for its reputation to the allegretto movement in A minor, which is one of the brightest gems in the author's diadem—a wonderful inspiration, one that rarely fails to excite great enthusiasm, even in mixed assemblies. Mr. Pierson, in his new overture, has taken a stand between the commonplace and the beautiful. No doubt it is very cleverly written; but, as we were quite unable to pursue his ideas with a progress corresponding to their flight, we merely record an impression that the composer has taken no inconsiderable pains in chalking out a path which few musicians will be ambitious to tread in. Mlle. Marie Wieck played Mendelssohn's concerto in G minor and a solo, "Perles d'Ecume." In the former the fair artist exhibited but few of those powers of executancy and niceties of expression to which we have been accustomed, both from pianoforte players of foreign mark and distinction, as well from others of home growth. Although the young lady attacked Kullak in his "Perles," and was not timorous, we were unable to discover talent likely to emerge into prominence in these days of excessive accomplishment. The vocal portion of the music was assigned to Miss Armstrong and Sig. Belletti. In a song from "La Gazza Ladra," "Il mia piano" (act i., scene 3), the Italian vocalist created sufficient enthusiasm to justify a return to the platform. Miss Armstrong's selection was not a good one; the audience, evidently disposed to give every one a cordial greeting, permitted the efforts of the lady to pass off with very faint praise.

Mr. J. Distin's retiring benefit concert, on Wednesday evening, the 1st inst., was not, we regret to say, patronised in proportion to its character and merits. Exeter Hall exhibited as much vacant space as places occupied—a state of things for which it is somewhat difficult



to account. Mr. Distin, who henceforth retires into private life, ought certainly to have experienced a more courteous exit from his public one, seeing that he has done the State some service. Originally a first trumpet in the memorable wind band of George IV., he was compelled on its dissolution to seek any fortune that the London orchestras would afford. For some time he was obliged to play the alto trombone; but fortunately, amidst all the vicissitudes of his career, he never relaxed his exertions to maintain the great superiority he had acquired as a trumpet-player. His performance was invariably characterised by great animation of style and the most charming impulses. Acquirements of this kind, combined with the talent and diligence employed in bringing trumpet playing into a state of high perfection, seem to say that he deserved a much warmer patronage than he received on his last appeal. The programme assumed such magnanimous proportions, and was so richly diversified by instrumentalists as well as by many of the leading artistes in the vocal department, that it defies minute narration. As far as the performance of the music generally concerns, we found much to admire, and regretted that every niche of the great hall was not occupied with a listener capable of appreciating and enjoying it too.

The Musical Society of London held a general meeting of the Fellows and Associates on the 1st inst. at the Marylebone Institution. Mr. Edward James, Q.C., was called to the chair. Mr. Charles Salaman, the hon. sec., stated in his report that on the 2nd February 1859 the number of registered names was 720, and at the present time it was 1450. Applications had been made for the admission of about 50 members more, whom they could not accommodate. The receipts during the past year amounted to 1195*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; this, with a previous balance, gave them 1373*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* On the other hand, the expenses of four concerts amounted to 896*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; one *conversazione*, 114*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*; other expenses, 311*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; leaving a balance in hand of 50*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* Since January 1st, 1860, subscriptions exceeding 1300*l.* had been received, and considerable amounts were yet to come in. The report and balance-sheet were received, adopted, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Joseph Duggan was elected a professional member in the room of Mr. B. Molique, who retired. Mr. Edward James, Q.C., and Mr. John Simon, also of the Northern Circuit, were elected, the latter *vice* Sir John Harrington, Bart. Messrs. Sainton and Verrinder were elected professional Fellows, and Messrs. Baker and Stockdale non-professionals. The usual votes of thanks to the officers of the society and the chairman of the evening brought the proceedings to a close.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING a comedy was produced at the Princess's Theatre, under the title "Caught in a Trap." It is by Mr. C. Holl, and the bills claim for it the merit of originality. The scene is in Spain. A widow, who has secluded herself from the world to bewail the death of her husband, is besieged by a gallant, who contrives by an artifice to make himself acquainted with her. When he has won his way to her heart, he abandons her to marry another. She pursues him to Madrid, and by a very complicated intrigue mars his schemes so skilfully as to secure him for herself. The part of the heroine falls to Miss Charlotte Leclercq, and that of the hero to Mr. George Melville. These and the other parts are well sustained, and the piece is set upon the stage with a degree of taste creditable to the theatre.

Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was to be performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall, last night (Friday), when 1600 amateur vocalists were to take part in the performance of that great work.

Miss Mary Glover writes to the *Era*: "I am not dead yet; although, owing to the causes you have described, I may very possibly appear to many to be artistically defunct. Your statements that I have been long—too long, alas! for me—without any regular London engagement, and that I applied for one only last year to play the line of business in which my late mother shone so brightly, are quite true; and after the handsome manner in which you have spoken of my abilities, and acknowledged my claim to consideration as the daughter of that 'incomparable actress, Mrs. Glover,' who for fifty years was loved and supported by the British public, I have little doubt that you will agree with me in thinking that I may consider myself rather cruelly treated by the theatrical powers that be. Pray pardon this intrusion. The somewhat startling news that my voice was hushed for ever in the course of last week has made me more talkative than usual."

The decision of the Lord Chancellor and Lords Justices has confirmed the decree of Vice-Chancellor Wood, which declared the bequest of the late Mr. John Shakespear to be void. The declared object of this bequest, it will be remembered, was the formation of a Shakespeare Museum in the house where Shakespeare is said to have been born, at Stratford-upon-Avon. By the unanimous decision of the above-named equity judges this bequest was pronounced to be void under the rule of law against tying up property in perpetuity, from which only charitable bequests are exempted. In delivering his judgment, Lord Justice Knight Bruce said, with his accustomed quaint circumlocution, that, "it was almost, if not altogether, to be regretted that he found himself arrived at this conclusion."

On Wednesday evening Mr. Halle repeated, in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, the performance of Gluck's "Iphigenia in Tauris," which has already excited such interest in the musical world. As before, the principal rôle was sustained by Mme. Catherine Hayes, who was assisted by Mlle. Merei, Miss E. Thorley, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. H. Hiles. The *Manchester Examiner and Times* says: "The part which Mme. Hayes took was executed in such a manner as to draw forth in every piece the loudest applause from a delighted auditory. The relation of her dream in the first act was exceedingly telling; the air in the close of the second sung with much sweetness; while the recita-

tives and airs in the beginning of the third and fourth acts produced, by their exquisite rendering, a well-earned token of appreciation from the audience."

The *Daily Director* calls attention to the following case of social intolerance: "A few days ago a schoolmistress living in St. John's-wood, Regent's-park, received from the father of one of her scholars an intimation that his daughter must be removed unless a certain young lady left the establishment. The only reason given for this notice was the fact that the girl in question was the daughter of an actor. The principal of the academy, a very estimable person, and one thoroughly fitted for her responsible position, was astonished at the notice, and bent upon resisting it. With her pupil there was not a fault to be found. The young lady was, indeed, a general favourite; and had, by the excellence of her disposition and character, endeared herself to her mistress, who felt pained at the thought of parting with her, as well as disgusted at the unreasonableness and cruelty of the communication she had received. Having expressed a disinclination to comply with the suggestion that had been made to her, she received a visit from its author, a barrister, who explained to her the 'impossibility' of his allowing his daughter to remain unless the actor's daughter was dismissed; and this was not all, for the schoolmistress had no objection to part with the barrister's daughter. She was informed that the majority of her scholars, if not all of them, would be taken from her unless the objectionable one left the school. Upon inquiring into the matter she found this disclosure, astounding as it was, to be too true; and she was compelled, as it were, to get rid of the actor's daughter."

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* supplies some interesting items of musical and dramatic gossip: "The *Entr'acte* states that in the budget of 1860 the subventions to the Imperial theatres and the Conservatoire de Musique are set down at 1,795,000*f.*; indemnities or assistance to artistes, dramatic authors, composers, and their widows, 137,000*f.*; encouragements and subscriptions, 200,000*f.*—The Russian censorship has prohibited the performance at the French Theatre of St. Petersburg of the *Père Prodiges*, by Alexander Dumas, jun.—At the Palais Royal two vaudevilles have seen the light, both of them lively, *spirituel*, and amusing. The first, 'Jeune de Cœur,' gives us Arnal in a retired old notary, who, after many years passed in virtuous rigidity of morals, unfortunately visits Paris, and soon forgets his age of innocence, becoming a small Giovanni, and is involved in consequence in a series of perplexities which Arnal renders in the highest degree ludicrous. MM. Martin and Najac were named as the writers, with general applause. The second is entitled 'J'invite le Colonel.' These mystic words are the talisman with which Mme. Carboneel keeps her husband in order. *Le Colonel*, it appears, has the character of being handsome, gallant, and adventurous; and his very name throws Carboneel, who is much given to gallivanting, into a paroxysm of jealousy. This reputation of the Colonel is, however, a mistake; he is in reality one of the most staid, discreet, and moral of mankind. Carboneel, on learning that his horrible nightmare is a nonentity, is so overjoyed, that he undertakes to effect an entire reformation of his naughty habits, and to prove himself in future everything Mme. Carboneel can possibly desire. The grimaces and acting of Ravel, in the jealous husband, convulse every spectator with laughter. MM. Labiche and Michel are the authors."

Among the American news we find recorded the death of Mr. Henry Farren, comedian, the eldest son of Mr. William Farren. Mr. Henry Farren was at the time of his death the manager of the St. Louis Theatre, and the *New York Herald* says of him: "His death will cause a feeling of regret among his numerous professional friends, both in this country and in England. He was the eldest son of William Farren, the celebrated English comedian, and was himself an actor of fair abilities. He came to this country some three or four years ago, and made his first appearance at the Broadway Theatre in the character of *Claude Melnotte*. He did not create any very marked impression, and after performing three or four nights went starring it into the country. He finally settled down into the dreary and unprofitable career of a provincial manager, in which death has prematurely overtaken him."

M. de Lamartine has undertaken, says a letter from Paris in the *Nord*, to dramatise his novel of "Geneviève; Histoire d'une Servante," for the Porte St. Martin Theatre. M. Marc Fournier, the manager, will be his coadjutor in the work.

The performance of *Courier de Lyon* at the Grand Theatre Marseilles was a few nights ago interrupted by an unfortunate accident. In one of the scenes of the third act, the performer who played the character of Dubosc had to discharge a pistol point blank on M. Jourdain, who represented Lechane, sen. The arm was only charged with powder, but the wadding inflicted a wound on that gentleman's arm, which rendered it necessary that he should immediately return to his house. No serious results are, however, anticipated. The remainder of the part had to be read.

A curious incident occurred a few nights back in Paris in the course of the performance of the piece called "L'Histoire d'un Drapeau," at the Cirque Impérial. One of the scenes represents a number of soldiers of the Republican army in Egypt, exhausted with fatigue and overcome with heat, grumbling with their lot, when General Bonaparte arrives and pacifies them. They, however, point out to him one of their comrades, a young volunteer, who appears on the brink of death; and the general orders that he shall be conveyed into his own tent and receive every attention. The soldiers applaud, and the public follow the example. On the evening in question an old man in the gallery, on seeing the young volunteer removed to the tent, jumped up and cried out with great emotion, "It was I! it was I!" He then related to the people near him that the incident in the drama had really occurred, and that it was he who had figured in it. On the conclusion of the performance a sort of ovation was paid to the old man.

Germany has just lost two of her most celebrated actresses, in the persons of Mme. Elise Denecke, who died at Koschwitz on the 24th inst. after two years of suffering; and the still more renowned Mme. Wilhelmina von Bock, better known as Mme. Schroeder-Devrient, who expired at Coburg on the 26th inst., after a long illness, in her 55th year.

A Neapolitan correspondent says: "The benefit of Boschetti, the favourite danseuse of San Carlo, came off on Saturday night, and bills prohibiting the throwing of bouquets were posted in the corridors of the theatre. The reason is supposed to have been to prevent the distribution of tricoloured favours."

A Coburg correspondent says: "The funeral of Mme. Schroeder-Devrient on Friday was marked by a great display of public sympathy and grief at the loss of this distinguished artist. Immense quantities of flowers, wreaths, palm branches, and laurel leaves, were sent from Dresden, Leipzig, Gotha, and other places; and the body itself was actually embedded in flowers. On the way to the grave the Choral Society of Coburg sang Luther's beautiful hymn, 'Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott' ('Our God a tower of strength is He'), and at the churchyard, 'Es ist bestimmt in Gottes Rath' ('In the council of God it is ordained'); both of which compositions were performed by the wish of the deceased. Two funeral orations were delivered over the grave, one by a minister, and the other by M. Kawaczinsky, director of the Court Theatre, who spoke in the name of the German comedians."

#### CONCERTS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. .... Monday Popular Concert. St. James's Hall. 8.  
WED. .... Vocal Association. St. James's Hall. 8.  
MR. HULLAH'S CONCERT. St. Martin's Hall. 8.  
FRI. .... Sacred Harmonic Society. Exeter Hall. 8.  
Concert of the Milliners' and Dressmakers' Provident and Benevolent Institution. Hanover-square Rooms. 7½.

#### SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—At the meeting held on Wednesday night—Colonel Cunliffe Owen, R.E., C.B., in the chair—the paper read was "On the Means of Increasing the Production of Sheep's Wool and of Angora Goats' Wool," by Mr. Leonard Wray. The author began by drawing attention to the remarkable progress which this country had made in manufactures, more especially in those bearing directly or indirectly upon the subject of this paper. The demand for the raw material was thus constantly increasing; and, notwithstanding the efforts made on all hands to meet it, the supply was in most cases quite inadequate, and our industrial progress had often thus been seriously impeded. With reference to the first part of his subject, the author noticed the principal sources of the supply of wool, particularly the British colonies. He pointed out the difficulties under which the Australian sheep-breeders suffered, from which those of New Zealand were comparatively free. After touching upon the Cape, and other wool-producing colonies, he said that few persons were in the habit of regarding India as a great wool-producing country, and most people would be surprised to learn that, in 1858, the three Presidencies of India exported 18,500,000lbs. of wool, of which upwards of 17,000,000lbs. were brought into Great Britain. This quantity, however, afforded but a very inadequate idea of the actual production of this staple in so vast and so populous an empire as British India; and the author, from his own personal knowledge of the country, believed that its wool might be very materially improved in quality and enormously increased in quantity, for hardly any Europeans had yet fairly undertaken the breeding of sheep on an extensive scale in any part of India. Having put forward suggestions for improving the breed of sheep in India, and thereby for increasing the production of wool, Mr. Wray pointed out the reason why so small a quantity was produced in the United States. With regard to this country and many of our colonies, he was of opinion that the Chinese breed of sheep, of which a small number had been sent to England a few years ago, might most advantageously be again introduced into this country. Their fecundity was most remarkable, the ewes frequently producing three and even five lambs at a birth. With regard to the Angora goat, the principal point to which he wished to draw attention was the advantages to be derived by crossing them with goats of the ordinary breed, which at present were of little value. The young produced by crossing the male of the Asiatic goat and the female of the common goat assumed all the characteristics of the former. This had been tried with the most perfect success; and he thought, considering the facility with which so valuable a material as Angora goats' hair could thus be produced, the question was well worth the attention of our manufacturers.

**GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**—Jan. 18, Sir C. Lyell, Vice President, in the chair. The following communications were read:—1. "Notice of some Sections of the Strata near Oxford." By John Phillips, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., Pres. G.S., &c. From the Yorkshire coast to that of Dorset, evidence of unconformity between the Oolitic and the Cretaceous strata is readily observed, the latter resting on several different members of the former along this tract. This is especially seen in the neighbourhood of Oxford, where it is difficult to trace out correctly the limits of the Lower Cretaceous beds. The Oolitic rocks having been deposited whilst the relative position of the land and sea was being changed, many of the deposits are subject to local limitation; thus the Coralline, Oolitic, and the Calc-grit die out rapidly, and the Kimmeridge Clay comes to rest on the Oxford Clay. It is on the surface formed by these irregular beds, and that surface considerably denuded, owing to elevations before the Oolitic period was ended, that the Lower Cretaceous beds have been laid down. From their close propinquity, the sand-beds of different ages, when without fossils, are scarcely to be defined as Oolitic or Cretaceous, and where one clay lies upon a similar clay the occurrence of fossils only can secure their distinction. The Farringdon sands, the sands of Shotover Hill, and those near Aylesbury, are still open to research—their Lower Greensand characters not having been clearly established. At Culham, a few miles south of Oxford, a clay-pit is worked, which presents, at the top, 3 feet of gravel; next about 20 feet of Gault with its peculiar fossils; then 9 feet of greenish sand, with a few fossils; and lastly 23 feet of Kimmeridge Clay, with its peculiar Ammonites and other fossils. In winter the clay-pit, being wet, offers little evidence of any distinction between the upper and the lower parts of the clay; but in the summer the Gault and its fossils are more easily recognized. The intervening sand contains *Pecten orbicularis* (a Cretaceous fossil), *Thracia depressa*, *Cardium striatum*, and an Ammonite resembling one found in the Kimmeridge Clay. Although

this sand at first sight resembles the Lower Greensand and yields a fossil found also in the Lower Greensand, yet it is probably more closely related to the Kimmeridge Clay. Puzzling as this sand is in the pit, another enigma is offered by the railway section at Culham, where the Kimmeridge Clay is overlaid by a sand equivalent to that of Shotover Hill, not that of the clay-pit; whilst the Gault, which lies on it unconformably, can be connected with that of the clay-pit. At Toot Baldon also, though Lower Greensand probably caps the hill, yet an Oolitic Ammonite was found on the eastward slope of the hill, in a ferruginous sand, lying conformably on the Kimmeridge Clay. From these and other instances the difficulty of mapping the country geologically may be shown to be very great—the sands of any one bed differing in colour from green to red, according to the amount of oxidation produced by exposure and other causes; and if fossils are absent, the Portland Sand and the Lower Greensand, lying against each other, may never be defined. From the great and irregular denudation, too, of the rocks, and the unequal deposition of many of the beds, it will prove a difficult problem to trace the several sands and define their age,—a problem to be solved only by close perseverance and strict search for organic remains. 2. "On the Association of the Lower Members of the Old Red Sandstone and the Metamorphic Rocks on the Southern Margin of the Grampians." By Prof. R. Harkness, F.R.S., F.G.S. The area to which this paper referred is the tract lying between Stonehaven and Strathern, including the south-eastern flanks of the Grampians for about two thirds of their course. Metamorphic rocks, trap-rocks, the Lower and Middle members of the Old Red series (the former being sandstone, and the latter conglomerate), are the constituent rock-masses of the district, and give it its peculiar physical features. The mode in which these rocks are associated is well exhibited in the section on the coast (at Stonehaven), and in the several sections in the interior where streams lay bare the rocks. Sections at Stonehaven, Glenburnie, Strathfinlass, North Esk, West Water of Lithnot, Cruick Water, South Esk and Prosen, Blairgowrie, Dunkeld, Strathern, and Glenartney, were described in detail. Against the nearly vertical, but somewhat north-westerly dipping, metamorphic schists (which sometimes include conformable limestones), come purple flagstone, but usually separated from them by trap-rocks, having the same strike. These flagstones pitch to the south-east, but retain a high angle away from the schists, and, in many places, are intercalated with beds of trap. The lower purple flagstones are unfossiliferous; but higher up tracks of Crustaceans (*Protichnites*) have been discovered by the Rev. H. Mitchell. The grey fossiliferous flagstones of Forfarshire succeed, still with a steep dip. Conglomerates succeed, in beds having a less inclination, gradually becoming more and more horizontal as they reach the low country. The axis of the elevation of the Grampians thus appears to be along their southern margin, and to be marked by the trap-rocks separating the metamorphic schists and the purple flagstones of the Old Red series, and giving the latter their general south-easterly dip. As the metamorphic rocks of the Grampians have not yielded any fossils, their relation to the other old rocks of Scotland is difficult to determine. 3. "On the Old Red Sandstone of the South of Scotland." By Archibald Geikie, Esq., F.G.S., of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. This paper was the result of a series of explorations carried on at intervals from Girvan to St. Abb's Head. The first part related to the geology of the border district of Lanark and Ayr, near Lesmahagow. The Silurian and Lower Old Red sandstones of that district, as formerly pointed out by Sir Roderick Murchison, form one consecutive series. They are traversed by great numbers of felsite-dykes, and are disposed in longitudinal folds, ranging from N.E. to S.W., the Silurian strata forming the axis of each anticline. Both series are overlaid unconformably by Carboniferous strata belonging to the horizon of the Mountain Limestone group of Scotland. The features of this unconformity are well displayed all round Lesmahagow, where an enormous series of Lower Old Red sandstones, more than 10,000 feet thick, have their truncated edges overlapped by gently-inclined beds of Carboniferous sandstone, shale, and limestone. The whole of the Lower Carboniferous group and the Upper Old Red Sandstone, amounting in all to at least 6000 or 8000 feet, are here wanting. But as the junction of the Carboniferous Limestone with the Lower Old Red is traced towards the east, the thickness of strata between the two formations gradually increases, until at the Pentland Hills the whole of the Lower Carboniferous series and a considerable part of the Upper Old Red have come in; and these strata, as at Lesmahagow, rest quite unconformably on the base of the Lower Old Red Sandstone and the higher beds of the Upper Silurian. Hence it becomes apparent that in the South of Scotland, as in Ireland, there is a great physical break between the Upper Old Red Sandstone and the lower part of that formation. The author next pointed out the character of the Upper Old Red Sandstone in East Lothian and Berwickshire; showing that it graduated by imperceptible stages into the Lower Carboniferous sandstones, and formed with these one great petrological series. The former wide extension of the Upper Old Red Sandstone throughout the south-east of Scotland was shown by the height at which it occurs among the Lamermuir. These hills must unquestionably have been covered by it; and hence the denudation of the South of Scotland will eventually be shown to be one of the greatest which this country has undergone. The author concluded by sketching the physical geography of South Scotland during the Upper Old Red Sandstone period, in so far as it was indicated by the facts presented in this paper. He showed that the rate of subsidence was probably much greater in the eastern than in the western districts, inasmuch as the whole of the vast series of Upper Old Red and Lower Carboniferous sandstones had accumulated in the Lothians and Berwickshire before the base of the Lesmahagow hills began to be washed by the waves of the encroaching sea.

**ROYAL INSTITUTION.**—Jan. 20, Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart. in the chair. John Tyndall, Esq., F.R.S., "On the Influence of Magnetic Force on the Electric Discharge." The intention of the speaker was to bring before the meeting a series of experiments illustrative of the constitution of the electric discharge and of the action of magnetism upon it. The substance of the discourse was derived from the researches of various philosophers, its form being regulated to suit the requirements of the audience. 1. The influence



of the transport of particles was first shown by an experiment suggested, it was believed, by Sir John Herschel, and performed by Professor Daniell. The carbon terminals of a battery of 40 cells of Grove were brought within one-eighth of an inch of each other, and the spark from a Leyden jar was sent across this space. This spark bridged with carbon particles the gap which had previously existed in the circuit, and the brilliant electric light due to the passage of the battery current was immediately displayed. 2. The magnified image of the coal points of an electric lamp was projected upon a white screen, and the distance to which they could be drawn apart without interrupting the current was noted. A button of pure silver was then introduced in place of the positive carbon, a luminous discharge four or five times the length of the former being thus obtained. The silver was first observed to glow, and afterwards to pass into a state of violent ebullition. A narrow dark space was observed to surround one of the poles, corresponding probably with the dark space observed in the discharge of Ruhmkorff's coil through rarefied media.\* 3. The action of a magnet upon the splendid stream of green light obtained in the foregoing experiment was exhibited. A small horseshoe magnet of Logemann was caused to approach the light, which was bent hither and thither, according as the poles of the magnet changed their position: the discharge in some cases formed a magnificent green bow, which on the further approach of the magnet was torn asunder, and the passage of the current thereby interrupted. It was Davy who first showed the action of a magnet upon the voltaic arc. The transport of matter by the current was further illustrated by a series of deposits on glass obtained by Mr. Gassiot from the continued discharge of an induction coil. 4. A discharge from Ruhmkorff's coil was sent through an attenuated medium; and the glow which surrounded the negative electrode was referred to. One of the most remarkable effects hitherto observed was that of a magnet upon this negative light. Plücker had shown that it arranges itself under the influence of the magnet exactly in the direction of the magnetic curves. Iron filings strewn in space, and withdrawn from the action of gravity, would arrange themselves around a magnet exactly in the manner of the negative light. An electric lamp was placed upon its back; a horseshoe magnet was placed horizontally over its lens, and on the magnet a plate of glass; a mirror inclined at an angle of 45 deg. received the beam from the lamp, and projected it upon the screen. Iron filings were scattered on the glass, and the magnetic curves thus illuminated were magnified, and brought to clear definition upon the screen. The negative light above referred to arranges itself, according to Plücker, in a similar manner. 5. The rotation of an electric current round the pole of a magnet, discovered by Mr. Faraday in the Royal Institution, nearly forty years ago, was next shown; and the rotation of a luminous current from an induction coil in an exhausted receiver by the same magnet was also exhibited, and both shown to obey the same laws. 6. Into a circuit of 20 cells a large coil of copper wire was introduced, and when the current was interrupted, a bright spark, due to the passage of the extra current, was obtained. The brightness and loudness of the spark were augmented when a core of soft iron was placed within the coil. The disruption of the current took place between the poles of an electro-magnet; and when the latter was excited, an extraordinary augmentation of the loudness of the spark was noticed. This effect was first obtained by Page, and was for a time thought to denote a new property of the electric current. But Rijke had shown in a paper, the interest of which is by no means lessened by the modesty with which it is written, that the effect observed by Page is due to the sudden extinction of the primary spark by the magnet; which suddenness concentrates the entire force of the extra current into a moment of time. Speaking figuratively, it was the concentration of what, under ordinary circumstances, is a mere push, into a sudden kick of projectile energy. 7. The contact-breaker of an induction coil was removed, and a current from five cells was sent through the primary wire. The terminals of the secondary wire being brought very close to each other, when the primary was broken by the hand, a minute spark passed between the terminals of the secondary. When the disruption of the primary was effected between the poles of an excited electro-magnet, the small spark was greatly augmented in brilliancy. The terminals were next drawn nearly an inch apart. When the primary was broken between the excited magnetic poles, the spark from the secondary jumped across this interval, whereas it was incompetent to cross one-fourth of the space when the magnet was not excited. This result was also obtained by Rijke, who rightly showed that in this case also the augmented energy of the secondary current was due to the augmented speed of extinction of the primary spark between the excited poles. This experiment illustrated in a most forcible manner the important influence which the mode of breaking contact may have upon the efficacy of an induction coil. The splendid effects obtained from the discharge of Ruhmkorff's coil through exhausted tubes were next referred to. The presence of the coil had complicated the theoretic views of philosophers, with regard to the origin of those effects; the intermittent action of the contact-breaker, the primary and secondary currents, and their mutual reactions, producing tertiary and other currents of a higher order, had been more or less invoked by theorists, to account for the effects observed. Mr. Gassiot was the first to urge, with a water battery of 3500 cells, a voltaic spark across a space of air, before bringing the electrodes into contact; with the self-same battery he had obtained discharges through exhausted tubes, which exhibited all the phenomena hitherto observed with the induction coil. He thus swept away a host of unnecessary complications which had entered into the speculations of theorists upon this subject. 8. On the present occasion, through the kindness of Mr. Gassiot, the speaker was enabled to illustrate the subject by means of a battery of 400 of Grove's cells. The tension at the ends of the battery was first shown by an ordinary gold-leaf electroscope; one end of the battery being insulated, a wire from the other end was connected with the electroscope; the leaves diverged; on now connecting the other end of the battery with the earth, the tension of the end connected with the electrometer rose, according to a well-known law, and the divergence was

\* Mr. Faraday noticed this dark stripe while the speaker was making his preparatory experiments.

greatly augmented. 9. A large receiver (selected from Mr. Gassiot's fine collection), in which a vacuum had been obtained by filling it with carbonic acid gas, exhausting it, and permitting the residue to be absorbed by caustic potash, was placed equatorially between the poles of the large electro-magnet. The jar was about six inches wide, and the distance between its electrodes was ten inches. The negative electrode consisted of a copper dish, four inches in diameter, the positive one was a brass wire. On the 16th of this month an accident occurred to this jar. Mr. Faraday, Mr. Gassiot, and the speaker had been observing the discharge of the nitric acid battery through it. Stratified discharges passed when the ends of the battery were connected with the electrodes of the receiver; and on one occasion the discharge exhibited an extraordinary effulgence; the positive wire emitted light of dazzling brightness, and finally gave evidence of fusion. On interrupting the circuit, the positive wire was found to be shortened about half an inch, its metal having been scattered by the discharge over the interior surface of the tube. 10. The receiver in this condition was placed before the audience in the position mentioned above. When the ends of the 400-cell battery were connected with the wires of the receiver, no discharge passed; but on touching momentarily with the finger any portion of the wire between the positive electrode of the receiver and the positive pole of the battery, a brilliant discharge instantly passed, and continued as long as the connection with the battery was maintained. This experiment was several times repeated; the connection with the ends of the battery was not sufficient to produce the discharge, but in all cases the touching of the positive wire caused the discharge to flash through the receiver. Previous to the fusion of the wire above referred to, this discharge usually exhibited fine stratification: its general character now was that of a steady glow, through which, however, intermittent luminous gushes took place, each of which presented the stratified appearance. 11. On exciting the magnet between whose poles the receiver was placed, the steady glow curved up or down according to the polarity of the magnet, and resolved itself into a series of effulgent transverse bars of light. These appeared to travel from the positive wire along the surface of the jar. The deflected luminous current was finally extinguished by the action of the magnet. 12. When the circuit of the magnet was made and immediately interrupted, the appearance of the discharge was extremely singular. At first the strata rushed from the positive electrode along the upper surface of the jar, then stopped, and appeared to return upon their former track, and pass successively with a deliberate motion into the positive electrode. They were perfectly detached from each other; and their successive engulphments at the positive electrode were so slow as to be capable of being counted aloud with the greatest ease. This deliberate retreat of the strata towards the positive pole was due, no doubt, to the gradual subsidence of the power of the magnet. Artificial means might probably be devised to render the recession of the discharge still slower. The rise of power in the magnet was also beautifully indicated by the deportment of the current. After the current had been once quenched, as long as the magnet remained excited, no discharge passed; but on breaking the magnet circuit, the luminous glow reappeared. Not only then is there an action of the magnet upon the particles transported by an electric current, but the above experiment indicates that there is an action of the magnet upon the electrodes themselves, which actually prevents the escape of their particles. The influence of the magnet upon the electrode would thus appear to be prior to the passage of the current. 13. The discharge of the battery was finally sent through a tube, whose platinum wires were terminated by two small balls of carbon: a glow was first produced; but on heating a portion of the tube containing a stick of caustic potash, the positive ball sent out a luminous protrusion, which subsequently detached itself from the ball; the tube becoming instantly afterwards filled with the most brilliant strata. There can be no doubt that the superior effulgence of the bands obtained with this tube is due to the character of its electrodes: the bands are the transported matter of these electrodes. May not this be the case with other electrodes? There appears to be no uniform flow in nature; we cannot get either air or water through an orifice in a uniform stream; the friction against the orifice is overcome by starts, and the jet issues in pulsations. Let a lighted candle be quickly passed through the air; the flame will break itself into a beaded line in virtue of a similar intermittent action, and it may be made to sing, so regular are the pulses produced by its passage. Analogy might lead us to suppose that the electricity overcomes the resistance at the surface of its electrode in a similar manner, escaping from it in tremors; the matter which it carries along with it being broken up into strata, as a liquid vein is broken into drops.—Monday, Feb. 6, William Pole, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., in the chair. Matthew Bell, Esq., James Butler, Esq., Robert Lush, Esq., Q.C., and John Morgan, Esq., were elected members of the Royal Institution; Captain James Drew, Esq., and Thomas Wilson, Esq., were admitted members of the Royal Institution. The presents received since the last meeting were laid on the table, and the thanks of the members returned for the same.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MOX. .... London Inst. 7. Mr. J. Pittman, "On the Results of the Use of Music in Divine Worship, and their Influence on the Art in General."  
Geographical. 8j. 1. Mr. Mickie, "China—Notes of a Cruise in the Gulf of Pecheli and Leo-tung, in 1859," communicated by Mr. John Crawford. 2. Mr. C. J. Anderson, "Africa—Discovery of a New River flowing to the East, in lat. 17 degrees 30 seconds S., long. 19 degrees 0 seconds E." 3. Capt. N. B. Beddingfield, R.N., "Proposed Expedition up the Congo."  
Medical. 8j. Dr. Hare, "On the Diagnosis of Cancerous and some other Tumours of the Liver."
- TUES. .... Royal Institution. 3. Prof. Owen, "On Fossil Reptiles."  
Syrto-Egyptian. 7j. 1. Mr. Bonomi, "On the goddess Chiam, mentioned in Amos v. 26; and the god Remphan, Acts vii. 43." 2. Mr. Sharpe, "On the Foreign Venus and the Calcei of Memphis mentioned in Herodotus." 3. Mr. J. A. Longridge, "On the Construction of Artillery and other Vessels, to resist great internal pressure."  
Medical and Chirurg. 8j.  
Zoological. 9.
- WED. .... Royal Society of Literature. 4j.  
London Institution. 7. Conversation.  
Society of Arts. 8. Mr. P. Le Neve Foster, "On Figure Weaving by Electricity."  
Geological. 8. 1. Mr. T. Cudington, "On the Probable Glacial Origin of some Norwegian Lakes." 2. Mr. T. F. Jamieson, "On the Drift and Gravels of the North of Scotland." 8j.  
Ethnological. 8j.

- THURS. ... Royal Inst. 3. Professor Tyndall, "On Light."  
 Royal Society Club. 6.  
 Antiquaries. 8.  
 Linnean. 8. 1. Mr. W. L. Buller, "On a new Hawk (*Falco nocturnus*) recently shot in New Zealand." 2. Rev. R. T. Lowe, "On the Shells of Mogador." 3. Rev. C. Parish, "Botanical Notes made during a Tour to Moolynne." 4. Mr. Charles Knight, "On the *Verrucaria* of New Zealand."  
 Chemical. 8. Dr. Guthrie, "On some derivatives from the Olefines."  
 Royal. 8.  
 FRI. ... Geographical. 1. Anniversary.  
 United Service Inst. 3. Mr. R. Pritchett, "On the Costumes of the British Army from the earliest periods."  
 London Institution. 7. Mr. Thomas A. Malone, "On certain Principles of Vegetable and Animal Chemistry, and their Application to the Arts and Purposes of Life."  
 Royal Institution. 8. Prof. F. Crace Calvert, "On the Influence of Science on the Art of Calico-printing."  
 SAT. ... Asiatic. 2.  
 Royal Institution. 3. Dr. Lankester, "On the Relations of the Animal Kingdom to the Industry of Man."

### MISCELLANEA.

A DEPUTATION from St. John's College, Oxford, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Wynter (President), Rev. J. H. Eld (Vice-President), and W. A. Rew, D.C.L., had an interview on Wednesday with Sir George Cornwall Lewis, at the Home Office, on the subject of a Bill introduced into Parliament for the consideration of an Ordinance of the late Oxford University Commissioners for the future government of St. John's College.

On Wednesday evening next, the 15th inst., a meeting of the Ethnological Society will be held at their rooms in St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, when the honorary secretary, Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A., will lay before the society the deformed skulls found at Wroxeter, on the site of the Roman city of Uricinium.

The *Jewish Chronicle* announces that "Mr. L. M. Rothschild has purchased the Sussex Hall Library, which was about being brought under the hammer, consisting of about 4000 volumes, and containing a collection of valuable Hebrew works. Mr. Rothschild has presented the library to the Jews' College, 10, Finsbury-square. It is expected that arrangements will be made whereby the books will likewise become available as a free library for the benefit of the Jewish community."

The Cambridge Town Council have adopted the following resolution: "That this council, participating in the general feeling of deep sorrow at the death of Lord Macaulay, the orator, the poet, the brilliant essayist, the matchless historian, the steady friend of civil and religious freedom, and referring with no little pride and satisfaction to his acceptance of the office of High Steward of this borough, desire to record their profound respect for his memory and their grateful sense of his courtesy and kindness upon all occasions." The Duke of Bedford has been chosen High Steward of the borough in the room of the late deeply-lamented nobleman.

The Vice-Chancellor of Oxford has received from "A non-resident Member of the University much attached to her interests," the sum of 50*l.* for a prize to be awarded to the writer of the best English poem on "The life, the character, and the death of the heroic seaman, Sir John Franklin, with special reference to the time, place, and discovery of his death." The poem to be in rhymed verse; to be recited during the meeting of the British Association, at the time and in the place which the Vice-Chancellor may appoint. All members of the University to be at liberty to compete for the prize. The compositions to be sent to the registrar of the University on or before the 1st of June, 1860; the usual course for concealing the name of the writer and distinguishing the compositions being followed. The judges to be the Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of Christ Church, and the Right Hon. Lord Ashburton, of Christ Church.

The *Journal of the Society of Arts* announces that a prize of 100*l.* has been placed at the disposal of the council of the society by Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., to be awarded for "The best essay on the applications of the marine algae and their products, as food or medicine for man and domestic animals, or for dyeing and other manufacturing purposes. Competitors must give the results of their original investigations on seaweeds; and they must prepare a series of specimens illustrative of the best modes of collecting, preserving, and preparing the several species. Mere compilations will not be admitted to competition." The essays, with accompanying specimens, must be sent to the Society of Arts by the 31st day of December 1860. Each essay to be marked "Essay on Marine Algae," and to have a motto or distinctive mark attached, which mark must also be written on a sealed letter, containing the name and address of the author. The letters containing the names and addresses of the authors will remain with the Society of Arts, and none will be opened except that bearing the motto or mark attached to the essay to which the adjudicators award the prize. Copies of the conditions may be obtained on application to the secretary of the Society of Arts.

On Monday last the testimonial, originated last year, to Mr. Russel, editor of the *Scotsman*, was presented to him in the Waterloo-rooms, Edinburgh, in presence of a large number of the contributors. Sir W. G. Craig presented the testimonial, towards which he stated that the sum of 1773*l.* 11*s.* had been subscribed. This testimonial, he said, was of no ordinary kind, and was such as, he believed, had never before been given to any one in the position of a public journalist. It was remarkable, not merely from the amount contributed, but from the list of contributors, which included the names of many peers and others of the highest rank in the kingdom,—some who had been Cabinet Ministers, many who were members of Parliament, representing large constituencies, and many men who were in high social position, and holding an eminent place in literature and science. The presentation consisted of 1600 sovereigns, a silver salver and jug, and timepiece. The plate was inscribed as follows:—"To Alex. Russel, Esq., editor of the *Scotsman*, in recognition of his able and constant advocacy of enlightened political principles, by which he has largely contributed to the diffusion of sound liberal opinions in Scotland, and as a mark of respect for his honourable and independent conduct in public and private life. 1860." Mr. Russel, in acknowledging the gift, said he hoped it would stir him up more and more to do his duty in the profession to which he was proud to belong, and stimulate him to stronger attachment to, and greater effort for, the good old cause of liberty with order, progress, and security, free government, free thought, and free speech.

The French Academy has elected the Abbé Lacordaire as one of its members, in the room of the late Count de Tocqueville, by 21 votes. The other candidates were M. Camille Doucet, who obtained 3, M. Léon Halevy, 3, and M. Mazères, 1.

The suppression of the *Univers* has been followed by a second warning administered to a provincial journal, of the same persuasion, *The Independent of the West*.

A contemporary, referring to the suppression of the *Univers* in Paris, says: "We learn that Veuillot has written to several of his friends that it is his intention to continue the publication of the *Univers* at Brussels, and that the number of his subscribers in Belgium alone will always be sufficient to insure success to the journal; and points out as proof of the undercurrent of good will which exists in the Government towards the Church, in spite of the open prosecution of its organs going on at this moment, the fact of the recent grant of ground belonging to the Crown at St. Maur, for the foundation of a Preparatory College of Jesuits, to be dependent on the house of the order in the Rue des Postes in Paris, and about to be erected on a scale of grandeur to receive five hundred inmates, with an hospital and house of retreat attached, for the sick and aged members of the order."

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser* reports that a second duel between M. Edmond About and M. Vaudin was projected, but was stopped by the interference of the police. The belligerents were arrested and carried off to gaol at Versailles. They have been bound over to keep the peace, let us hope (says the correspondent) effectually, or M. Vaudin might render Rome the good service of destroying its most able historian.

A pretty story is "going the rounds" of the French press, in which M. de Lamartine pays for a tree with a sonnet. Count de Fontenay, a retired officer of small fortune, not having ready money to spare for the Lamartine subscription, cut down the finest tree in his garden, sold it, and remitted the proceeds to the poet. A few days afterwards he received in return the following pretty verses:

L'arbre coupé par toi pour m'en faire une offrande,  
 Arraché d'ici bas, plus haut va rejoindre,  
 Je ne demande pas à Dieu qu'il te le rende;  
 Car l'ombre la plus douce est un beau souvenir!  
 Les oiseaux de ses nids quand l'été va renaitre,  
 N'y rassembleront plus leur cœur aérien;  
 Mais ils gazouilleront plus près que ta fantôme  
 La musique du cœur qui nous dit: Tu es bien.—LAMARTINE.

The *Akhbar* of Algiers states that a duel with pistols took place last week near that city, between M. Watbled, editor of that journal, and M. Duvernois, editor of the *Algérie Nouvelle*. The two adversaries, being placed at twenty-five paces, were to fire together at a given signal; but the pistol of M. Duvernois alone went off, "as it turned out," says the *Akhbar*, "that the pistol of M. Watbled was not loaded." The seconds of M. Duvernois proposed to those of M. Watbled to consider the shot fired as null, and to recommence; but M. Watbled's seconds refused, saying that they would not allow him to receive three shots for two; they moreover added that after what had taken place they did not consider the continuation of the duel possible, and they retired. No explanation is given by the *Akhbar* as to the non-loading of one of the pistols.

### OBITUARY.

ARNDT, ERNST MORITZ, poet and politician, died at Bonn, in his 91st year. He was born in 1769, at Schoritz, and was Professor of the University of Griefswalde for ten years. Napoleon had but few warmer admirers than Arndt during the commencement of his career until the subjugation of Germany, when Arndt's patriotic feelings were aroused against the conqueror, and Germany was startled and terrified by the publication of his "Spirit of the Time," published in 1807, in which he declaimed against the course pursued by Napoleon. Arndt only escaped arrest by flight to Sweden, where he lived for some time under the protection of Gustavus Adolphus IV. until the death of that King, when he was forced to seek deeper retirement. He, however, returned to Germany in disguise in 1812, and then made the acquaintance of Blücher, Scharnhorst, and Gneisenau. At the period of Napoleon's decline, Arndt rendered immense service to his country by the influence his war songs exercised over the spirits of his compatriots, who sang and declaimed them around many a lonely watchfire at night. The author of these patriotic effusions was rewarded with a Professorship at Bonn a few years after the fall of Napoleon; but Arndt soon became involved in political strife, in consequence of his denunciations in his "Promises Forgotten." His papers were seized, and he was again forced to seek retirement, which he did not quit until the year 1840, when he was recalled into activity by the present King of Prussia, and he was received with a shout of welcome by the youth of the University of Bonn. He took a part, but not a conspicuous one, in the political events of 1848 and the following year, and with the subsidence of the events which marked that period Arndt again betook himself to the quietude of his professorial duties. His poetical and political fame rests rather upon his earlier works and deeds than upon those which marked the later period of his existence; and among the many songs which he gave to the world none is better known, whether by his own countrymen or by foreigners, than the renowned "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?" ("What is the German's Fatherland?") The Rector and Senate of the University of Bonn, in formally notifying Arndt's death, express the hope that "the edifice of German unity upon which he confidently worked during his lifetime, both in evil and good times, may raise itself over his grave."

BEVAN, EDWARD, M.D., the celebrated apianian, died at his residence, near Hereford, on Tuesday, the 31st ult., in the ninetyeth year of his age. Dr. Bevan was the author of "The Honey Bee," one of the most exhaustive works on the subject in the language, though now somewhat antiquated. As an author, Dr. Bevan was also an occasional contributor to the periodical press; and in the year 1822 he assisted his friend, Dr. Samuel Parkes, in a revision of the third edition of his "Rudiments of Chemistry." This, we believe, was the sum of Dr. Bevan's literary labours.



# THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD

## And Trade Register.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

**ADVERTISEMENTS** for this department of the BOOKSELLERS' RECORD are received at 2s. 6d. each if not exceeding 20 words in length.

**WANTED**, by a respectable person, aged 18, an ENGAGEMENT in a FANCY, TOY, or STATIONER'S SHOP. She writes a good hand and can keep accounts; is willing to give the first six months, if required.—Address "E," Mrs. French's, Southbury, Middlesex, S.W.

**TO BOOKSELLERS, &c.**—As SHOP-MAN or otherwise, the advertiser, who can have ten years' character from the situation he is about leaving, where he has acted as assistant to a bookseller's, librarian's, and newspaper business.—Address to "P. C.," 14, Charterhouse-lane, E.C.

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### SITUATIONS OFFERED.

**ADVERTISEMENTS** for this department of the BOOKSELLERS' RECORD are charged 3s. 6d. each if not exceeding 20 words in length.

**TO PAPER-MAKERS.**—WANTED, a first-class MANAGER, of long experience in printing-papers.—Apply to Mr. Peebles, 1, Tower Royal, Cannon-street West, E.C.

**TO PRINTERS.**—WANTED, a YOUNG MAN, accustomed to press-work—one who has served part of his time, or has been in a printing-office a few years.—Apply by letter to "J. M. M.," 23, Brunswick-street, Dover-road, S.E.

**TO LIBRARY ASSISTANTS.**—WANTED, a respectable and active YOUNG MAN, about 22, who has served a time in a circulating library and stationery business. Must be a good penman, quick at the counter, and of good address. Will be in the house as one of the family. Good references expected.—Address, stating terms, to "R.," 66, King's-road, Brighton.

### BUSINESSES, PREMISES, &c.

**TO STATIONERS.**—To be SOLD, with immediate possession, the STOCK in TRADE, Fixtures, &c., for 110*l*. Established 18 years. A good opportunity to add Berlin wools. Satisfactory reasons given for leaving.—Particulars of Mr. WILLIAMS, No. 182, Borough.

**FANCY and STATIONERY.**—To be SOLD, with immediate possession, the LEASE, Stock in Trade, and Fixtures of a twelve years' established business, elegantly situated at Bayswater.—For particulars apply to C. PUGH and Co., 6, Blackman-street, S.E.

**TO STATIONERS and BOOKSELLERS.**—Mr. HOLMES has a BUSINESS to SELL, in town, returning between 4*l*. and 5*l*. a week. Rent all let off.—Apply to Mr. HOLMES, agent to the trade, 54, Paternoster-row.

**TO STATIONERS and BOOKSELLERS.**—Mr. HOLMES has a BUSINESS to SELL, at the West-end, returning 400*l*. a year.—Apply to Mr. HOLMES, Booksellers and Stationers' agent, 45, Paternoster-row.

### BOOKS and BOOKSELLING, &c.

[Publishers and Booksellers who have facts or announcements which they may wish to appear in this department of the BOOKSELLERS' RECORD and TRADE REGISTER will oblige by forwarding them (if possible, not later than Thursday) to the office, 12, Wellington-street North, Strand, W.C.]

DR. DORAN'S "Lives of the Princes of Wales," frequently referred to in our columns, and on the point of publication by Mr. Bentley, will include the heir apparent. Its title is "Lives of the Princes of Wales, from Edward of Carnarvon to Albert of Windsor."

MR. MURRAY has in preparation, under the editorship of Dr. William Smith, an "Atlas of Ancient Geography," an "English-Latin Dictionary," and what has long been wanted, a modern and popular "Medieval Latin Dictionary," carefully abridged from the great work of Ducange.

MESSRS. HURST and BLACKETT announce as "just ready" Mr. William Howitt's new novel, "The Man of the People," which is looked for with some interest, as Mr. Howitt's reappearance as a novelist. His last elaborate fiction, "Madame Dorington of the Dene," was published a good many years ago.

THE AUTHORSHIP of the rather remarkable book, "The State Policy of Modern Europe," published anonymously by the Messrs. Longman, is now avowed as the work of Emeric Szabad, late Secretary of State to the Hungarian Government of Independence.

THE AUTHORESS of "AMY HERBERT," who has already written several educational works for young people, has in preparation a French school-book—"Contes Faciles." They will consist of amusing stories, intended to give children an interest in reading when they are beginning to understand the language, and to precede in use Miss Sewell's "Extraits Choisis." The publishers will be the Messrs. Longman.

THE REVENUE derived from the postage of Australian newspapers is stated by the Financial Secretary of the Treasury to be about 5000*l*. a year.

MR. DASENT, who visited Orkney last summer, has the first volume of his translation of the Orkneyinga Saga nearly ready. The work will extend to two volumes.

MR. HOWARD STAUNTON's excellent edition of Shakespeare (published by the Messrs. Routledge) will be completed in the course of a month or so, by the publication of a careful life of the great dramatist.

THE IMPORTANT WORK by THE GREAT ANATOMIST OWEN, to be published by Mr. Murray, will be entitled "Manual of Fossil Mammals, including the substance of the course of Lectures on Osteology and Palaeontology of the class Mammalia, delivered at the Metropolitan School of Science, Jermyn-street."

MESSRS. WHITTAKER AND Co. have issued the new edition for 1860 of "Dod's Parliamentary Companion," and "Dod's Peerage, Baronetage, &c." Many imitations of these works have been attempted, but they are still, as ever, unapproached in the race.

MR. HEALEY, who was for a short period the editor of the *Morning Star* when that journal first started, is said to contemplate a biography of the late Robert Stephenson. Many reports, &c., on railway matters, it is understood, owe their ultimate form to Mr. Healey's pen.

MESSRS. ROUTLEDGE AND Co. will publish next week a work in a department of practical literature which has been too much neglected. It is on seamanship and naval routine, popularly written, and accompanied by 200 illustrations. The author, we believe, is Lieut. A. H. ALSTON, R.N.

WE POINT ATTENTION to the letter in another column from Mr. Mackenzie, respecting a contemplated history of the English Hornbook. Mr. Mackenzie is the editor of the English version of "Tyll Eulenspiegel," recently published by Messrs. Trübner and Co.

A MELANCHOLY INTEREST attaches to a paper on the "Acclimatisation of Animals," in the current number of the *Edinburgh Review*. It was the last work of Mr. Mitchell before his sad and mysterious death. Mr. Mitchell, as our readers will remember, was secretary to a French acclimatisation society.

MR. BLACKWOOD has in the press a narrative poem entitled the "Dawn of Love," written by Calder Eliot, an author, whose productions were formerly published under another name, or anonymously. The work will be dedicated by permission to the surviving sons of Burns.

MESSRS. HARPER AND BROTHERS, of New York, contribute a curious item to their announcements in the *American Publishers' Circular*—one of "Smiles's Life of James Watt." Such a work certainly does exist in MS.; but, for various reasons, it is certainly not likely to see the light for some little time on this side the Atlantic.

PART II. of "GOOD WORDS" contains contributions by Canon Stowell, of Manchester; Principal Tulloch, of St. Andrew's; Miss Marsh, the biographer of Captain Hedley Vickers; Dr. Cumming; Miss Brewster; the Rev. John Caird, author of the celebrated sermon "Religion in Common Life;" Mr. Spurgeon, &c. &c.

"THE SHADOW IN THE HOME," and not, as stated in our last publication, "Love's Martyrdom," is the title of the fiction about to be contributed to the *National Magazine* by Mr. John Saunders. "Love's Martyrdom" is a poetical drama of Mr. Saunders's which was performed at the Haymarket four or five years ago.

WE REFERRED lately in our foreign columns to the appearance of a second edition of Amedée Pichot's excellent life of our great surgeon and anatomist, Sir Charles Bell. Mr. Bentley announces an English translation of it by Mr. J. W. Cole. M. Pichot was in early years a visitor to these islands, and formed an acquaintance both with our literature and manners, which has served him in good stead as the biographer of Sir Charles Bell. M. Pichot is the author of French translations of Thackeray's "Great Hogarty Diamond," and of the "Book of Snobs."

AMONG MESSRS. SAUNDERS, OILEY, and Co.'s forthcoming publications, not previously alluded to in our columns, is a promising contribution to our sporting literature, "The Shooting Fields of the Old World." The author is Major Leverson, late military secretary to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, whose experience has been of a more than ordinarily varied kind. Messrs. Saunders, Oiley, and Co. have in preparation an elaborate work, to be entitled "The History of the Church of England from the reign of Queen Elizabeth to the present time." It will comprise the Puritan, Latitudinarian, and Revival periods.

ACCORDING TO THE LAST ANNUAL STATEMENT OF TRADE AND NAVIGATION, the imports of books have been as follows:—In 1854, 4983 cwt., value 55,866*l*.; 1855, 5003 cwt., value 56,027*l*.; 1856, 5811 cwt., value 65,088*l*.; 1857, 6439 cwt., value 72,130*l*.; 1858, 5972 cwt., value 83,598*l*. The exports were:—1854, 32,550 cwt., value 440,533*l*.; 1855, 21,844 cwt., value 370,922*l*.; 1856, 30,095 cwt., value 425,355*l*.; 1857, 30,501 cwt., value 422,331*l*.; 1858, 27,385 cwt., value 390,584*l*. The largest quantities exported were to Australia, United States, and Egypt.

THE MESSRS. LONGMAN have in preparation a concluding work of their series of Mary Anne Schimmelpenninck's writings. It is to be entitled "Sacred Musings, or Manifestations of God to the Soul of Man; with Thoughts on the Destiny of Woman, and other subjects." The work treats of the Threefold Life of Man, the Symbolic Language of Scripture, the Destiny of Woman, and other similar topics. It will be edited by Miss Christiana C. Rankin, a relation of the gifted authoress, and a preface will be added by the Rev. D. Baylee, Principal of St. Aidan's Theological College, Birkenhead.

A SECOND SERIES of "Eminent Men and Popular Books" is about to be issued. It will be entitled "Biography and Criticism from the Times," and will include, among other papers, the admirable essays contributed to the leading journal on James Watt, Burke's Vicissitudes of Families, Mrs. Fitzherbert, Dr. Doran's Queens of England, Englishwomen in America, Meadows's Chinese Empire, the Memoirs of Sir Robert Peel, Mediaeval London, &c. &c. The publishers of the second series, as of the former one, are Messrs. Routledge and Co.

IS THE "WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE MAGAZINE" (the origin of which is explained by its title), there is appearing monthly a series of papers by T. R. Bennett, Esq., M.A., Christchurch, Oxon, Barrister-at-Law, the object of which is to trace the Rise and Development of the principle of Trade Combination; to show the relation between the Guilds of former times and the Trade Societies of the present; and to give an account of the results of past Strikes, successful or unsuccessful. The Council of the Working Men's College have resolved to devote a portion of the magazine to a discussion of this subject. Among the contributors to this magazine are those distinguished promoters of the College, the Rev. Mr. Maurice, Mr. Ruskin, Mr. Hughes, the author of "Tom Brown," &c. &c.

WE ALLEUDED SOME TIME AGO, and with some detail, to Mr. Newton's archaeological researches in the Levant, and to a volume recording their results, to be published by Mr. Bentley. Messrs. Day and Son, the eminent lithographers, are now receiving subscribers' names for a work to be entitled "A History of the Recent Discoveries at Herculaneum, Cnidus, and Branchida, being the results of an expedition sent to Asia Minor by Her Majesty's Government in October, 1853. By C. T. Newton, Esq." &c. It will consist of a folio volume of plates, and a large octavo volume of text. The impression is to be limited to 300 copies, and the work will be proceeded with on the receipt of the names of 150 subscribers. H.R.H. the Prince Consort has subscribed for two copies, her Majesty's Library for one, and the Trustees of the British Museum for no less than fifty copies.

A LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTER in the Insolvent Debtors' Court.—On Thursday, in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, George Laurence Lee, a lithographic printer in Holborn, where he had carried on business upwards of thirty years, was opposed by Mr. Granger, a stationer in Holborn. Mr. Denney supported. The insolvent had rented a house of Mr. Granger at Holborn-bars, at 110*l*. a year, and understood he was to have a renewal of the lease; but Mr. Granger denied that he had made such a promise. The insolvent had removed to Holborn-hill, and had given a bill of sale to his son, Laurence Lee, a lithographic printer in Museum-street. The insolvent has advertised in several papers, and complained that Mr. Granger, who was in the same trade, had set up his business a few yards from his shop, and had sent out a boy covered with cards as an advertisement. The insolvent's son was called, and stated that he had advanced money to pay rent of other premises, and took a bill of sale to 67*l*. Mr. Commissioner Murphy thought Mr. Granger had some cause of complaint. Rent had been incurred, and now the son claimed all the property, which has been removed from his house. Mr. Denney remarked that the insolvent had been arrested by Mr. Granger, and had been in prison since December. The Court told the insolvent that they would not be hard with him, and pronounced a judgment of two months from the vesting order; "Which," added the Commissioner, "will let you out on the 5th March."

**ANOTHER NEWSPAPER SPECULATION.**—On Wednesday, in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, an insolvent named Edward Pearce, a general printer, who had been printer of the *West Kent Times*, applied under the Protection Act. Mr. Dowse opposed for Mr. Digby, law stationer, of Chancery-lane; and Mr. Sargood supported. It appeared that the insolvent had been the printer of the *West Kent Times* newspaper, which was formerly called the *Bromley Gazette*, which was started in connection with a literary gentleman. The newspaper was a failure, and the insolvent got involved. He had sustained a loss by printing "Wilson's Tales." Mr. Digby had advanced some money and supplied paper, and a bill of sale had been given. It was elicited from the insolvent that he had carried on business at M'Lean's Buildings, Fetter-lane, and gave up possession on the 24th December. Chief Commissioner: To whom did you give up possession? Insolvent: To Mr. M'Lean. The Chief Commissioner asked him what he meant; and he said Mr. M'Lean, a looking-glass maker, in Fleet-street, had a row of houses called "M'Lean's Buildings." The insolvent admitted that he had pledged some type to live upon, and had sold the whole to a Mr. Symons for 37l., and he gave an account of the disposition of the money. After the case had occupied some time, the Chief Commissioner ordered a better account and some further information; on which the case was adjourned to the 7th March, with renewed protection.

**THE "DEPARTURE" AND "THE RETURN."**—The case of Sumner, which has already appeared in the BOOKSELLERS' RECORD, was brought to a conclusion for the present in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, on Saturday. The question was whether the insolvent was entitled to protection against Mr. Gambart, a printseller, for selling "The Departure" and "The Return." The damages were 40s., and the costs between 60l. and 70l. Mr. Commissioner Murphy said he had written to the Lord Chief Baron, and he had received an answer, that the defendant (the insolvent) had no doubt acted through "inadvertence," and in his, the Chief Baron's opinion, had a reasonable ground for the defence. He, Mr. Commissioner Murphy, intended to suspend the protection for a short time, to express his opinion on the case. There was a good deal of force in what Mr. Gambart had stated as to the expense he had been put to. He wished it to be known that in any future case the plea of "inadvertence" would not prevail, and that if any person came to the court with a similar excuse after the publicity given to this case, he should know how to deal with him. The case would be adjourned *sine die*, and the insolvent might apply for a protection order in a month. The insolvent left without protection, and will remain open to arrest until the period indicated by the learned Commissioner.

**IN THE COURSE OF THE WEEK.** MR. BLACK, the publishing M.P. for Edinburgh, asked, in the House of Commons, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, if the patent of the Queen's printers for printing Bibles and Acts of Parliament had been renewed; and if so, what were the terms on which it had been renewed; and, if the patent had not been renewed, on what conditions were Bibles and Acts of Parliament now printed. Sir G. C. Lewis replied that a select committee was appointed by the House last session to inquire into the propriety of renewing the patent of the Queen's printers with respect to the printing of Bibles and Prayer-books. That committee did not complete its labours last session, and recommended that a similar committee should be appointed this session, and that in the mean time the patent with the Queen's printers should be renewed for a limited period, for the printing of Bibles and Prayer-books. In accordance with the recommendations of that committee, the patent has been renewed for a limited time. With respect to the printing of Acts of Parliament and proclamations, the patent had not been renewed, but an arrangement had been made by which the Queen's printers would print them for the public at reduced terms. Since this conversation, Mr. Edward Baines has moved for and obtained the reappointment of the committee of last session, to inquire into the nature and extent of the Queen's printers' patent for England and Wales, so far as relates to the right of printing the Holy Scriptures, and to report their opinion as to the propriety of any future grant of that patent. The members of the committee are Mr. Baines, Mr. Clive, Mr. Walpole, Mr. William Ewart, Sir Charles Douglas, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Bright, Mr. Selwyn, Mr. Crum Ewing, Mr. Arthur Mills, Mr. Crossley, Mr. Lefroy, and Lord Robert Montagu. Power is given to send for persons, papers, and records. Five to be the quorum.

**AN ENGLISH PROSPECTUS** has been issued of the *Revue Contemporaine*, of which we mentioned last week that Mr. P. S. King, of 34, Parliament-street, had been appointed London agent. We extract from this document the following passages:—"With the full conviction that the alliance between England and France is a mutual benefit, and the strongest guarantee for the peace of the world, the proprietors of the *Revue Contemporaine*, sincerely desirous of doing all in their power to remove every tendency to weaken the good understanding which ought to exist between the two nations, are anxious to appeal, on both sides of the channel, to all imbued with loyal and patriotic

feelings. To make the two countries better acquainted; to inculcate mutual friendship and respect; and to develop their resources, to the benefit, and not to the injury, of one another;—in a word, to remove the prejudices still unfortunately existing, and thereby strengthen the bonds of an alliance which constitutes the safeguard and honour of civilisation;—such are the objects which the *Revue Contemporaine* proposes to attain. The *Revue Contemporaine* ranks high in the French press, and is of great authority, reckoning, as it does, among its contributors the most eminent statesmen and writers of the day. It proposes to devote a considerable portion of its columns to an impartial discussion of English topics, and more particularly of those international questions about which so many erroneous impressions generally prevail abroad; in the carrying out of which plan the proprietors of the *Revue Contemporaine* fully expect to meet with the entire approbation of the British public."

**AMERICA.**—MESSRS. LIPPINCOTT and Co., of Philadelphia, announce a reprint of Mr. Farrar's new tale, "Julian Home."

IT IS SAID THAT JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JUN., is now the responsible editor of the *Herald*, and that he is far superior in ability to Bennett père.

MESSRS. LITTLE, BROWN, and Co., of Boston, announce a reprint of Vol. I. of Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of Biblical Antiquities," about to be published in London by Mr. Murray.

**ANNIVERSARY OF ROBERT BURNS.**—The members of the Boston Burns Club celebrated the one hundred and first anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, by a supper at the Parker House, on the 25th ult.

THE BOHEMIANS RESIDING IN ST. LOUIS have resolved to establish a newspaper in their own native language. The name of the paper will be "*Narodny Noviny*" (National Gazette).

THE PRINTERS' UNION of Boston voted 100 dollars to the Lawrence relief fund, and subscription papers circulated among the printing offices of the city for the same object have been liberally signed.

MESSRS. D. APPLETON and Co., of New York, announce reprints of three works, only one of which has yet been published by the Messrs. Longman: Tennent's "Ceylon;" "The Washingtons," by the Rev. J. M. Simpkinton; and Marshman's "Life of General Havelock."

TO REPRINTS ANNOUNCED in last number, by Messrs. Harper and Brothers, New York, we have to add Lord Dundonald's "Autobiography of a Seaman," Roantree's "Quakerism," Thompson's "New Zealand," and Corbould's "Pictures of the Chinese."

SEVERAL promising contributions to the biography and history of the States are promised by Messrs. Little, Brown, and Co. of Boston—among them "The Life, Letters, and Despatches of Major-General Nathaniel Greene, from the original manuscripts in possession of his family, by his grandson George Washington Greene," in eight volumes; "A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," by James Savage, in four volumes; and Vol. II. of the "Life and Times of James Madison," by the Hon. W. C. Rives.

IN AN OBITUARY NOTICE OF LORD MACAULAY, the *Boston Saturday Evening Gazette* says: "The last steamer brought the painful news of the death of this great man, who has, during forty years, shed lustre upon English literature. On this side of the Atlantic, as well as on the other, was his worth appreciated, and his works had found a place in thousands of American homes. Indeed, the first collection of his writings ever published was issued from a Boston house, under the title of the 'Macaulay Miscellanies,' about the year 1840. His memory, embalmed in the graceful products of his brain and pen, will always be held dear in our land."

MESSRS. BROWN, TAGGARD, and CHASE, of Boston, have in the press the complete works of Lord Bacon, in twelve crown octavo volumes (price 1 dollar 50 cents per volume). They will be printed at the Riverside press at Cambridge, upon the finest of paper, and beautifully bound. The latest London edition will be scrupulously followed, and the external appearance of the edition will be very carefully attended to. This enterprise will be followed by a complete edition of the writings of Sir Walter Scott, embracing his novels and poems and Lockhart's biography.

**FRANCE.**—A new free-trade weekly organ, *L'Avenir Commercial*, has just been started in Paris, under the direction of M. Bernard, of the *Siècle*.

**GERMANY.**—The German publishers, who are in the habit of granting a year's credit to the booksellers, have refused to allow more than three months' to their Austrian customers. In consequence of this restriction, the latter have publicly announced their determination to do business for cash only. Thus the deplorable state of the Austrian finances seems to have broken the last link—the literary one—that has hitherto united the empire with Germany.

A NUMBER OF AUSTRIANS have issued the programme of a new journal to be founded at Vienna, for the purpose of advocating the aristocratic interest.

## TRADE CHANGES.

[Publishers and Booksellers who have facts or announcements which they may wish to appear in this department of the BOOKSELLERS' RECORD and TRADE CIRCULAR will oblige us by forwarding them (if possible, not later than Thursday) to the office, 19, Wellington street North, Strand, W.C.]

**BANKRUPT.**—Thomas Phillips, Birmingham, engraver, printer, and private hotel-keeper, Feb. 17 and March 9 at 11, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham: official assignee, Mr. Kinnear, Birmingham; solicitors, Messrs. Powell and Son, Birmingham.

**DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.**—James Bohn, King William-street, Strand, bookseller. Third and final dividend of 2s. 7-16d. on Wednesday next, and three following Wednesdays, at Mr. Lee's, 20, Aldermanbury.

**DIVIDEND.**—March 8, Henry John Groves, Newport, Monmouthshire, music seller.

**COURT FOR RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.**—A final order will be made in the matter of the following person, petitioner for protection from process, at the Court-house of the said court, in Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn, unless cause be shown to the contrary, as follows: On the 16th, at half-past 10 o'clock, before Mr. Commissioner Murphy, Thomas Pickering, formerly of 33, Verulam-street, Gray's-inn-road, and next and now of 35, Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, printer's warehouseman, at the office of *Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper*, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street.

**PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.**—Samuel Hayward and James Davies, Bath, booksellers.

## BOOKS WANTED TO PURCHASE.

[Booksellers and others forwarding lists of books for gratuitous insertion in this department of THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD will please to add their full name and address.]

By Mr. L. BOOTH, 307, Regent-street.  
Chalmers's Congregational Sermons. 8vo.

By Mr. C. F. BLACKBURN, Leamington.

Woodhouse's Astronomy.  
Girdlestone's Sermons for the Year. Rivington, 1834. Vol. II.

By Mr. C. J. SKRET, 10, King William-street, West Strand, W.C.

Biblia Sacra Polyglotta et Castelli Lexicon. 8 vols. folio.

Wilson's Sanscrit-English Dictionary.

Reeve's History of English Law. 5 vols.

Wilson and Bonaparte's American Ornithology. Coloured plates, 3 vols.

Mrs. Behn's Works.

Morgan and Creuze on Naval Architecture.

Shakespeare, folio, third and fourth editions.

O'Connor Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores. 4 vols. 4to.

Peel's Works, by Dyce. 3 vols., or Vol. III.

Musarum Deliciae, or the Muses' Recreation. 2 vols.

Painter's Palace of Pleasure.

Restif de la Bretonne, Œuvres.

Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy. 4to.

Atkyns' History of Gloucester.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE "ALDINE POETS."

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—May I call your attention to the most unreasonable delay in the issue of the "Aldine Poets" now publishing by Messrs. Bell and Daldy? A twelve-month or nearly so has now elapsed since we had a volume, but have been constantly reminded of some "volumes in preparation." Unless some symptoms of animation are speedily shown, I for one shall dispose of my volumes already published, and look out for a set of the late Mr. Pickering's edition.—I am, Sir, yours, &c. FARMENIO.

Altrincham, Cheshire, Feb. 3, 1860.

## THE ENGLISH HORNBOOK.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I should feel extremely obliged to you if you would put it upon record among your minor notes that I am engaged upon a history of the English Hornbook, formerly used in the dame schools. The materials for such a work being very sparse and difficult to collect, I would appeal to your readers for any facts they may be able to communicate respecting these scarce antiquities, or any reminiscences which they may have as to the period at which in various parts of England and Scotland it fell into disuse. Any such contributions will be thankfully acknowledged by me, and any Hornbooks forwarded for inspection will be carefully preserved and returned. Letters may either be addressed to me as below, or to the care of Messrs. Trübner and Co., 60, Paternoster-row, or to Mr. Tegg, of 85, Queen-street, Cheapside.—I am, Sir, yours, &c. K. R. H. MACKENZIE.  
35, Bernard-street, Russell-square, W.C.  
Feb. 6, 1860.



## COMING SALES BY AUCTION.

[Auctioneers wishing to have their coming sales noted in this column will oblige by forwarding early intimations and early copies of catalogues.]

By MR. HODGSON, at his rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, W.C., on Wednesday, Feb. 15, and following days, fine Illustrated Works and Books, in quires and bound.

By MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY and JOHN WILKINSON, at 3, Wellington-street, Strand, on Thursday, Feb. 16, and six following days, the first portion of the Library of the late S. W. Singer, Esq.

## REPORT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

By MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY and JOHN WILKINSON, on Friday the 3rd of February and following day, the Classical, Mathematical, and Miscellaneous Library of the late John Sherren Brewer, Esq., of Mile-End House, Norwich; comprising capital editions of the Greek and Latin Classics and Translations, Treatises on Mathematics, Versions of the Holy Scriptures, and Works of the Fathers of the Church. We subjoin some of the more interesting lots, with the prices brought and purchasers names:

Lardner (Dr. N.) Works, with Life by Dr. Kippis, 10 vols. 1829. Willis, 11. 10s.

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